

# CHINA



# MAIL

Established February, 1848.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

日八廿月三年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAT & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore, C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Swatow, ELDER & Co., Shanghai, LARK, J. W. FORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$1,300,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman:—HON. W. KESWICK, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOYER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

## MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

OMIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

At 6 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.

At 12 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

## BANKS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

## Entertainment.

GARRISON THEATRE.

BY PERMISSION OF MAJOR-GENERAL E. DONOVAN, AND LIEUT. COLONEL HALL, AND OFFICERS R.A.

(BY SPECIAL DESIRE.)

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DRAMATIC CLUB, will repeat

THEIR PERFORMANCE,

THIS EVENING,

the 19th April, 1879.

For the benefit of a Widow of the Corps.

THE PERFORMANCE will commence with the

DOMESTIC DRAMA

in Two Acts, entitled

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

And conclude with the

ORIGINAL AND ENTERTAINING

FAIRY, entitled

B. B.

By kind permission the Band of 27th Inniskillings will attend.

Price of Admission: First Seats, One Dollar. Second do, 50 Cents. Third do, 25 "

Tickets can be obtained at the OFFICERS' MESS, SERGEANTS' MESS, and CATEREN SERGEANTS, R.A., and 27th Inniskillings, and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m. To Commence at 9.00 "

PUNKAH.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Hongkong, April 19, 1879. ap20

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY, WILL PERFORM

TRIAL BY JURY,

by

ARTHUR SULLIVAN,

AND

DIEDIN'S BALLAD OPERA,

THE WATERMAN,

at the

CITY HALL THEATRE,

ON

TUESDAY NEXT,

the 22nd Instant, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained and Places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after Thursday, the 17th, at Noon.

W. WHEELER, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 15, 1879. ap22

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the

MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

## Amusements.

NOTICE.

THE Estates of the Undersigned will in future be conducted under the Firm of SHARP AND DANBY.

SHARP & Co., Estate Agents and Valuers.

WILLIAM DANBY, O.E., Architect and Surveyor.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879. ap24

## Informations.

## EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHALCUTTA SUN HATS and HELMETS in New Shapes. CHRISTY'S SUMMER STRAW and FELT HATS. ELLWOOD'S EXTRA LIGHT PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS. FRENCH LIGHT SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES, CANVAS SHOES.

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PAILS, ICE TONGS, ICE SHOVELS, ICE PITCHERS. The New ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS for Kerosene, perfectly safe. ELECTRO-PLATED CIGAR LAMPS, LAMP TINS, EATS and BALLS. POCKET SIPHONIAS and WATERPROOF COATS.

AUTOMATION UMBRELLAS, PERFUMERY and TOILET SOAPS. INDIA RUBBER AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS. The New CHIT BOOKS. MAPS OF AFGHANISTAN. CAFETIERES, COCONUT MATTING & MATS. New SCARVES, BRACES and COLLARS.

The PATENT LIFE JACKETS and SWIMMING BELTS. MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES. DE LA RUE'S and AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS. The Celebrated HUNYADI JA'S MINERAL WATER. SPRATT'S FIBRINE DOG BISCUITS. MAGNIFYING GLASSES.

MAPS OF CHINA. A Large COLLECTION OF WORKS OF REFERENCE. FAMILY SOALES. OVERLAND TRUNKS.

CLARETS, SAUTERNES and OTHER LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company, and of the Companies' Ordinance 1875, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, situate at No. 7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 6th day of May next, for the purpose of passing a special Resolution making certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company to the following effect, viz:—

1. That the General Managers, with the sanction of the Consulting Committee, in any year that the accounts of the Company shall render it desirable, may pay losses wholly or in part out of the excess of the Reserve Fund over and above \$250,000, in order that contributing and other Shareholders may not unnecessarily be deprived of Bonus and Dividend; such changes to take effect from the 1st January, 1878.

2. That the annual bonus payable to contributing Shareholders and the annual contribution to the reserve fund be left to the discretion of the General Managers and Consulting Committee, and that the sum to be annually appropriated to dividend be subject to the approval of the Company in Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby also given that a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the same hour and place, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May next, for the purpose of confirming such special Resolution as aforesaid.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1879.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

my20

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

AN EIGHTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 3rd April, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 9th April, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, April 1, 1879. my7

LOST, on the Mole of the 15th Inst., a Black and Tan TERRIER PUP; has white spot on breast; answers to the name of "PUNCH."

A Reward will be given to anyone who may return it to Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., Wanchai.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879. ap23

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr WILLIAM SALWAY in our Firm CEASED on the 1st Instant. Mr W. WILSON will Sign the Firm in Liquidation.

WILSON & SALWAY, Architects, &c.

WITH Reference to the above, I have admitted Mr SUTHEY GODFREY BIRD as a Partner; the Business will henceforward be continued under the Name of 'WILSON & BIRD.'

W. WILSON.

Hongkong, April 7, 1879. my7

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

### NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Fookchow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co., Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jyl

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

### NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "NAMOA."

Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 18, 1879. ap22

FOR HOIHOW AND HATPHONG.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANOL.)

The Steamship "ATALANT."

Captain G. PERRENS, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 18, 1879. ap22

FOR HANKOW.

(Calling at SHANGHAI if sufficient inducement offers.)

The Steamship "LOUPOUN CASTLE," will be despatched on or about the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879. ap23

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA."

Capt. CULLEN, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "PENOBSCOT."

Capt. CHAPMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap29

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

The A 1 American Bark "THOS. FLETCHER."

Capt. PINDLETON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap29

FOR HONOLULU.

The A 1 American Ship "REPUBLIC."

Capt. HOLMES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. my1

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "ONEIDA."

Captain CHINA, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HAZE."

EVANS, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The A 1 Italian Bark "EMILIO V."

MERELLO, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "EDITH."

MANSON, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 American Ship "PRIMA DONNA."

LUNT, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 23, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "CHARMER."

Captain LUCAS, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Schooner "FORMOSA."

BURGWARDT, Master.



## THE CHINA MAIL.

## Intimations.

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

## For Sale.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN BITE, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WAH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY. MARINE HOUSE—WEST.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, and a GODOWN.

Apply to R. R. BELIMOS.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

## TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.

Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879.

TO BE LET, for Six Months, a FURNISHED HOUSE. Good Situation by the Hill.

Address "BELMONT,"

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, April 18, 1879.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

## TO LET.

OFFICES IN CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

## TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

## TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East.

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Praya East, with immediate possession.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

## TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

## TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## TO LET.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to WO HANG,

Nos. 3 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KHIVA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 12, 1879.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, May 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 15, 1879.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on —, the April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of — April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have This Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

## Insurances.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If regulated, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

## Notices to Consignees

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Glenagles having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—

with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 o'clock on 14th.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

## FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship Lord of the Isles having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 15, 1879.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. SINDH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Indus, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 3 p.m. To-day, the 17th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 10, 1879.

## Intimations.

## A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLIS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street (Bank of China).

## Intimations.

## ROMARIA A SANCHUAN.

PROJECTA-SE fazer uma romaria á spultura do grande Apostolo das Indias, S. Francisco Xavier, sahindo daqui ás 8 horas da tarde de Sábado, 3 de Maio p. v. (13 de lus) e de Sanchuan no Domingo a hora mais conveniente. Das quatro romarias que se fizeram n'este anno, em Dezembro de 1868, e 3 de Maio de 1872, Dezembro de 1869, e 3 de Maio de 1874, esta ultima foi a mais bem succedida em consequencia da falta de ventos impetuosos n'esse mez em que a monção do Nordeste cessa de todo.

O prego de bilhetes incluindo comida sera \$5 por cada romeiro.

J. J. DA SILVA E SOUZA, Secretario.

Hongkong, Dia de Annunciação, 1879. m3

## THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;

BY N. B. DENNY; Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers.

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—Atheneum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—Fall Mail Budget.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—Ill. London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *ex genere*—Globe.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—Printing Times.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—London and China Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—North China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—Hongkong Daily Press.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—Shanghai Courier.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—Japan Mail.

Pleasantly written and instructive—Straits Times.



9.40 p.m., Captain Farrell had just paid off the Captains of the *Petrel*, when the engineer called out that something was wrong with the engines. Captain Farrell begged of the pilot not to let go the tow-ropes, but he answered that he could not stay alongside. The steamer remained alongside about fourteen minutes, without steam, and the ship would not answer her helm and was drifting towards the land. The *Petrel* then started ahead with such force that she broke the tow-ropes, and the *Golden Spur* drifting helplessly to leeward touched the ground. The *Petrel* steamed round the ship but never near enough to take hold of the tow-ropes again, and at about half past eleven o'clock she steamed away. The tide was falling and the vessel was touching the ground at each end of the sea. It was decided to try and get the ship off the Bar by running before the wind, and taking advantage of the breeze of the sea, but all efforts proved unavailing. The vessel swung round on her keel, with the ebb tide, from N. by E. to W. by S. She began to make water rapidly, and the crew were engaged provisioning the boats whilst the passengers went to the pumps. Assistance was sent by the French Admiral, and a quantity of the cargo saved, but the vessel became a total wreck. Captain Farrell requested that an enquiry be held regarding the catastrophe, as it was clearly the fault of either the pilot or the steamer. A Commission was accordingly appointed by the French authorities, and after a very careful investigation into the whole matter, it was decided that they should give no opinion as to who was in fault, but that it should be left entirely to the officials who might hereafter have to decide as to the liability of each of the parties interested.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before Mr. Cragh, April 19th.)

Harry Graham, an engineer on board the *Mr. H.*, was fined 50 cents for drunkenness. Chin Ahing, a broker, was charged with passing himself off as a detective officer. It appears that the inmate of a brothel had lost some opium, and an opium pipe. She met the defendant in the street, and he, pretending to be a detective constable, offered to get her things back, for which he was to receive some cash. Wong Ahing, a detective officer, heard of the affair and had the defendant arrested. Mr. Cragh fined him \$30, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Ho Awei, a coolie, was fined \$25 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for being found in the unlawful possession of two bottles of scotch, which had been stolen from Miss Rose & Co.'s store.

Fong Aze, a mat-packer, and Wong Ahoi, a hawker, were charged on remand with having taken part in a hostile demonstration against the Opium Farmer on the 11th instant.

Sheik Aism, a watchman, stated that at about 3.15 p.m. he saw a crowd of people opposite the Opium Farmer's in Bonham Strand. They were calling out "give us money or opium" to the people in the shop. They spoke in Chinese and he understood them. None of the men had anything in their hands; there were about two or three hundred people calling out. The two defendants and others were in front, and they all ran towards the door. Witness at once shut the door and remained on the outside till the Police arrived, and the defendants were arrested whilst in the act of calling out "ah" "ah" "ah."

Defendants said they were only looking on; they took no part in the disturbance.

The defendants were fined \$15 each with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours at the scene of the offence. His Worship told the defendants that if they had been found armed with sticks, or there had been any signs of their having used any violence, they would have been punished more severely.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

"WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?"  
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, April 19.

SIR,—What shall we do to honour him? I have one suggestion to make, provoked from my inner consciousness by my having just heard that there is a proposition on foot to get up a dinner. The powers forbid! Why is it that Englishmen in all parts of the world, can think of no means of doing honour to a man, but giving him a dinner? If it is determined to give him a dinner, let it be one in which the ladies can participate, and cheer us by their bright presence. My objection to these dinners is, that all who have wives or sisters, when they go to these arrangements, have to leave the ladies at home to spend a dull evening. I should prefer for my own part, a gayly-decorated room, and at supper the Governor could call on us to drink "General Grant, God Bless Him!" And we could go back to the ball-room after giving three cheers for Mr. Grant and the family. But what I should best like to see would be something of the very happy, appropriate, and enjoyable nature of the Fourth of July was celebrated in the Centennial year in Hongkong. The entertainment was called a "promenade concert and supper," and was a great success. The place was brilliantly illuminated, and everybody was pleased. I think the same sort of entertainment on the approaching "gay and festive" date would be highly suitable and satisfactory.

OLD RESIDENT.

#### "CASTE."

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

19th April.

SIR,—I quite agree with the suggestion that has been made to have a theatrical performance by our amateurs some evening when the American General, whom we are expecting amongst us soon, is here. But I believe there are many difficulties in the way of reviving "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." I think we have much more likelihood of making that specially successful appearance we should all be so desirous of making, if we again gave Caste. It's a capital comedy, and it went extremely well. Those who took part in it last time would, no doubt, be quite willing to participate again, in the labour of love which these pleasant evenings always mean to them. The community would turn out well as a silent but significant compliment to the General. Even if this is all that is to be done, I fancy it should be arranged or agreed upon at once. What I fear is that the General will be here before any of us know where we are, or what we are to do to make ourselves pleasant to our illustrious visitor, and pay him those salutes which are his due.

#### China.

SHANGHAI.  
(Daily News.)

The advent of the Electric Light in Shanghai will soon be, in an experimental sense, an accomplished fact—everything necessary for the all-important first touch has arrived, and is now in course of active preparation at the hands of Mr. J. D. Bishop. Shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out near the village of Nan-i-doo, on the Pootung shore, and from the locality and magnitude of the flames it was at first believed to be one of the godowns. Several persons crossed the river with the intention of rendering assistance, but on arriving at the place little could be done. The flames originated in a native straw stack on the Northern side of the village, and spread rapidly to three other stacks, and to save the village the houses nearest to the stacks were pulled down. Notwithstanding this preventive measure, the flames continued to spread, and some fifteen or twenty other houses caught fire, and were also pulled down. The natives congregated in thousands, but having no other appliances than the usual squibs and water buckets, were powerless to cope with the flames, which continued all day on Sunday; and at night presented a bright appearance from the Bund. It was, however, believed that these proceedings from the debris of the previous night's destruction, and that the fire had really not spread beyond its original limits.

At the Arsenal, on the 12th, in the presence of several mandarins and foreigners, two 40-pounder guns, constructed at that establishment on the Armstrong muzzle-loading principle, were proved in the usual manner with bursting charges and shot. The guns are said to have stood the severe tests to which they were subjected in the most satisfactory manner. These weapons complete a battery of six of the same description, all of which have been constructed at the Arsenal by Chinese workmen under foreign instruction and superintendence, and all have turned out well.

On Easter Monday, the corner stone of St. John's College, or Educational Institute for Chinese youths, at Jessfield was laid by Bishop Schererewsky, who, when paying a recent visit to the United States, brought the matter before the Church, and succeeded in enlisting sufficient interest and obtaining sufficient funds to enable him to make a start on his return to Shanghai and has since carried out the scheme mainly by his own exertions. Intended for the occupation of Chinese youths, the buildings will be erected in Chinese style, and will occupy a space of 220 feet in length by 130 in breadth. It is intended to accommodate 200 students.

A Chefoo correspondent writes under date 8th April:—"The weather here has suddenly turned cold, and the thermometer, after being up for the last week to 80, has gone down to 30. One of the wrecked vessels called the *Forget-me-not* has been got off, and will proceed to Tientsin to replace the *Aden* sunk."

#### Japan.

YOKO.

A tragedy was enacted on board the British schooner *Chelmsford*, on her passage to this port from the Mauritius. The cabin-boy had an altercation with the cook, and struck him over the head with an axe, killing him, of course. He then jumped overboard, and was drowned. Both were Chinese. As a Naval Enquiry is likely to be held in a few days, we refrain from giving particulars.

There must be a great demand for Kerosine in Japan, we are credibly informed that at present there are over 250,000 cases stored in Kobe.

The S.S. *Thabor*, for so many years the lighthouse tender, has been sold to the Public Works Department to Yashu Kairo of Kobe for yen 35,000. She is probably destined for the Island sea trade. Mr. Kairo is the managing partner of a firm in Kobe who are seemingly intent upon driving a trade; they own at present twenty-five vessels, and there are five or six others being built at Osaka; one of which is a steamer, under the supervision of Mr. Oster of the firms of Reid and Oastler, Shipbuilders, at Benten-no-hama, Kobe.—*Kobe Advertiser*.

#### BRUTAL OUTRAGE IN A NATIVE TEA-HOUSE AT SHANGHAI.

Last evening, we read in the *Courier*, of the 14th, a horrible outrage was perpetrated in a public tea house in the Nankin Road, where a Chinaman belonging to Shanghai, a well-known character here, was attacked by more than a dozen men, and butchered in a frightful manner. The tea house in which the affair took place in No. 406 of the Nankin Road, near its western extremity. On the second story there is a large public room for tea drinking, and this room was occupied by a number of Shanghai and Shanai men, who are engaged in driving ponies from the north to Shanghai. About five o'clock, the company was joined by a man named Moh-yan-ching, who prides himself on being the strongest Chinaman in Shanghai, and is well known amongst the natives for his feats of strength. He has frequently given public performances, and made it his business to train youths in gymnastic exercises, while he also kept a small shop on the French side where he sold medicines warranted to make any one as strong as he was, if they went under his training, and followed his prescriptions. Priding himself on his physical prowess, there was a good deal of bravado about him, and he was able to frighten any of the natives; but in the company he now entered there were several very powerful men, and they were prepared to fight him; he has even been remonstrated that some of these north-country men were heard saying two days ago that they were to attack him. Moh-yan-ching had bought a pony from one of these men, the price agreed upon being about twenty taels. According to the information elicited from one of the assailants, a Shanai man named Koo-ching-gee, the one who had sold the pony, this man demanded payment, and Moh-yan-ching refused, saying he did not intend to pay, and if they thought they could take it out of him they could just try. The assault was then made upon the powerful and over-confident Moh-yan-ching, and it is believed that over a dozen men took part in it; and their attack was of the most brutal nature that could possibly be conceived. Moh-yan-ching stated last night that all he remembered was that some one struck him on the head with a stool, knocking him down on the floor; he knew no more after that, and could not tell who attacked him. The injuries inflicted while he was held down on the floor were most barbarous, and appear to be the

work of professional butchers. Both his feet were chopped off at the ankles; the thigh joints of both legs were deeply lacerated, and the flesh cut to the bone from the thigh joint to the knee; the knee joints of both legs were cut, and the flesh opened downwards to the ankles, which were mutilated stumps. In the same horrible manner, the elbow joint of the left arm was incised, and a long and deep wound made down the arm. Two deep gashes were made over his eyes, and the tip of his nose was cut off. In the room where this horrible butchery took place, there was scarcely a whole piece of furniture, stools, chairs, and tables were broken, the windows smashed, and the whole place completely wrecked.

The riot inside the house attracted the notice of natives on the Nankin Road, and also of several foreigners who were passing. The native constable on the beat was the first to report the occurrence to the Louza Police Station, and some foreigners also reported it at the Central Station. When the house was entered, Moh-yan-ching was found lying in a pool of blood on the floor. Inspector Wilson, of the Louza Police Station, lost no time in having Moh-yan-ching conveyed to Guttsalf Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Jamieson, and he was put under the influence of chloroform while his ghastly wounds were carefully dressed. Mr. Wilson also made active endeavours to capture the brutal perpetrators of the outrage; and he succeeded in getting hold of two of the ringleaders, one being Koo-ching-gee, the man who had sold the pony to Moh-yan-ching, and who had raised the quarrel with him. This man, a pretty big and strong looking fellow, had a slight wound on his forehead. He was found lying at the doorway of the house where the outrage took place. Two or three others who are supposed to be implicated in the affair, and who stayed in a house with Koo-ching-gee in the Nankin Road, have also been apprehended; but a number of other men who are known to have been staying with him are still at large. The only weapon that was found in the room by the police was a long knife which was marked with blood; but the broken sheath of a Japanese sword was found, and it is most probable that it was the blade which was used in the butchery. In Koo-ching-gee's house the police discovered an empty knife-sheath, which fits the knife found in the tea house; and Koo-ching-gee admitted that that knife belonged to him; but he denies any knowledge about the Japanese sword sheath. At one o'clock this morning, Moh-yan-ching was still alive, but his injuries are so severe that there is little hope of his being able to survive long. He is a man of about thirty-two years of age, and stood about five feet ten inches in height; was well built and muscular, and altogether a superior specimen of a Chinaman as far as physical abilities are concerned.

The mutilated man died next day, and at the Mixed Court on the 16th instant, before Chen, the Chinese Magistrate, and Dr. Macgowan, U. S. Assessor, Koo-ching-gee and Moh-lee were charged with the murder of Moh-yan-ching; the keepers of the houses in which the others lodged, were charged with aiding and abetting them; and four other men were brought up in custody as witnesses. After a formal investigation, the prisoners were remitted to Moh, the District Magistrate, and the eight men were conveyed to the city in the afternoon.

The Japanese sword with which the butchery is believed to have been perpetrated having been found in the house where Moh-lee lodged, the keeper of that house has stated that it was put there by Moh-lee himself.

#### HONGKONG.

(Shanghai Courier, April 14.)

DETECTIVES IN UNIFORM.

April 16th, 1879.

And now our detectives are to wear uniforms, at least they talk of it, and I believe they are doing it already. What particular advantage we are to gain by it, the Lord only knows—and the Governor. We have always taken an honest pride in our police. We have pointed them out to the envious stranger, and challenged him to produce a more singular force anywhere; and up to this time the stranger has taken water undiluted. In some respects they are hard to beat. No other city has ever succeeded in ousting them from the position they have always held at the tail end of the class. They learn wisdom and fleetness from experience, and they profit by example and wise advice. If one of them gets suddenly startled in the night, the others carefully avoid that spot for all time. After the pirates called, and their card in Wing Lok street, it was deemed advisable to alter the former system in some of its minor details, and the plan of providing each policeman with two assistants was introduced. This relieves the policeman from a great deal of duty which might otherwise occupy him the better part of his time, and is, no doubt, a vast improvement. It is the duty of these runners to summon assistance in time of danger, and they are already becoming very alert and valuable.

The telegraphic alarm was found to be too expensive to be altogether practicable in these times of depression and ruinous exchanges, but this new arrangement answers the purpose just as well. It is quicker than the telegraph, and more reliable. When the terrible cry of thieves is raised, these men waste no time in foolishness, but shin out of the colony, long before the lagging message on the wires could get half way to its destination. That there will always be capacious centers in the community, no matter how admirable the system, is no doubt, only too true. The discontented and the headstrong contend, that notwithstanding the good time made by the runners, they are no match for the skilled policeman whose valiant heroism they are. He is huddled down on the horizon, before they get well under way. This objection, however, is not so serious as they would have us suppose. The runners do the best they can, and show a little more practice, will be able to show as good a record as their superiors. It is not right to criticize them too severely at first. We forbear a little. They run fast enough. Their whole heart is in their business, when they once get started, and that is sufficient. When the occasion comes to put their capabilities to test, we may depend on their not being left far behind.

#### USELESS ARMS.

At an inquest held here a while ago, and of which I may have a word to say later, among other curious facts developed, were the reasons why the armed police carried arms, but not loaded ones. This fact having been brought to light during the investigation, one of the jurors suggested, that the police also be compelled to come with empty weapons. It was manifestly

unfair that all the advantages should be on one side. The reasons why the police are not allowed to carry loaded muskets, prove to be very good indeed. It seems that long ago, when the colony was almost in its infancy, one of the protectors of the peace, somewhere out near Wanchai, drew a bead on a Chinese lampighter and started him up the golden stair, before he well knew what struck him. It was one of those dark, gloomy mornings, just before day-break, when the forms of unfamiliar objects loom up indistinct and big, and assume more distorted and fantastic shapes than even in the night. The unfortunate lampighter had climbed the post, and was about to extinguish the light. The figure thus presented to the astonished eyes of the shaking policeman, was that of a gigantic spirit, of superhuman stature, and extraordinary length of limb, and in the grey of early twilight, its aspect was at once weird and terrible.

The doctor had ordered him some medicine the night before, and his first impulse was to go home and take it; but he looked again, and then he saw that this was no ghosly visitant, but a thief who had climbed the post that he might snatch it up by the roots. It was easy to see that he could not get a good grip on it any other way. He was a lanky man, with little regard for ceremony, this policeman, and was liable to pull trigger first, and then call around in the evening and make inquiries, and so he just lifted his old matchlock, squinted his eye along the barrel, closed it, and came down "by the run." After this occurrence, the authorities came to the conclusion that it would be more conducive to the better interests of the colonists, if the police were required to bring their guns empty, and load after they had flushed the game. This is a good rule in some respects; it aids to the security of the innocent, but it unfortunately works both ways. The pirates have no correct idea of justice, or fair play, and they still insist on coming prepared to shoot. Remonstrance is useless. No arguments that we have thought of yet, have had the least effect. We will be driven back to our old system, and then the respectable citizens whose lives are not insured, must go about, through the sultry summer dressed in a protective armour of boiler plates. This will increase our already heavy burdens.

#### SHARE SPECULATIONS.

We have been badly let in on shares, and the future financial prospects are dismal in the extreme. If stocks had continued on the upward slope, we would have cheerfully taken them all up on their due date. We are out a good many thousands on this last deal, and the worst of it is, thirty or forty dollars of it are in hard Mexicanas. I always strive to be exact, and I think that is just about the figure taken in in round numbers. We regret this very much. The balance is in promises to pay, but the value of the dollars fills the town with gloom. No wonder we are hopeless and discouraged, and that our sky is black. No wonder we put on sackcloth and ashes, and shirts that don't belong to us. No wonder this heavy avalanche of misfortune has swept away our faith, knocked the bottom out of our credit. No wonder the last faint remnants of our honesty have withered like the flower that is touched by the autumn frosts. Our brokers are sad of heart, and long of face, and light of pocket now. No bright star of hope sheds its beams on them. No ray of sunshine lights up the winter of their discontent.

#### THE COLONIAL GOVERNOR.

The people don't seem to grow much fondler of the Governor as time rolls on. His last move has set the colonial pot boiling again.

The positions of head master and inspector of schools were formerly combined, and for some years have been ably filled by an old resident of the colony who has recently returned from a vacation home. The matter has been so engineered that the offices are now divided, and one, that of inspector, given to an outsider. As an abstract matter of principle, I believe, and all my experience goes to show, that the man who deals the cards is not the proper person to cut. It may perhaps go further, when you are operating for fun only, but when you are playing the rub for refreshments, a man is naturally anxious to see that, if there is any advantage taken, the other party shall not take it. In this school business, however, it has grown to be almost a time-honored custom. The work has, for years, been done conscientiously and well, and a more shrewd and honorable school-master, magistrate, and coroner, does not hold office in Hongkong. The colonists think, therefore, that this preference of personal favorites, to the injury of tried and reliable servants of the public, is somewhat unjust.

I am not an anti-Governor man. I have concealed my shapely legs under his mahogany, many and many a time. He knows my liberal disposition, and that I have encouraged and supported him, in many of his measures; and if he was bound to give that position to anybody, why didn't he give it to me? I don't know what the pay is—don't care. I will take anything. He knows I am a man of acquisitions. He knows I could acquire as much as any of these gentlemen amateurs, if I had half a chance.

If there is anything I am heavy in, (except the feet), it is in inspecting schools. I believe I could set most of them gray at that business. Suffer little children to come at me. Nobody could tease them with such rank simplicity as those elementary conundrums that were given the other day, if they graduated with me.

M. O'LEARY.

#### THE MASSACRE AT ISANDULA.

NARRATIVE OF MR. WITT, THE MISSIONARY.

The following is the written narrative of Mr. Witt, the Swedish missionary, who saw the fighting at Isandula on Jan. 22, and who arrived at Plymouth in the *Warwick* on the day or two before the mail just to leave for Europe.

On Jan. 22, 1879, the sun, bright and warm, rose over our station, Ocaraburg, situated at the Buffalo River. On the Natal side of the farm is a drift into the Zululand country, known by the name of Korke's Drift, ten minutes' walk from the drift where my houses, two large buildings, were situated at the border of the Zululand country, and at the very place where the greatest resistance from the Zululand was expected. These buildings were found very fit indeed for military purposes, and at the request of the general commanding the forces I had left them at his disposal. A large outhouse, eighty feet by twenty feet, which I used as a church, was turned into a commissariat store, and my dwelling-house, sixty feet by

eighteen feet, was made a hospital, in consequence of which I had to send away my wife and three children. I myself stayed and acted as interpreter between the doctor in charge and the black people. Before the above-mentioned day all was quiet, waggons arriving constantly and augmenting the store provisions, and the only variation in the monotony was the reports of skirmishes taking place on the other side of the river; but heavy storm is often preceded by sudden calm. The 22nd came, and witnessed the battle in which the victors on both sides showed, or perhaps were compelled to show, a courage that can be denied neither by contemporaries nor by posterity.

Dr. K. and myself had in the morning made up our minds to pay a visit to a missionary in the neighbourhood. When about to start at noon, we were told that a great fight was taking place over the river. In company with the chaplain of the forces we ascended a hill 500 feet high between the station and the river, from which we had an excellent view of what was going on. At a distance of three miles as the crow flies we saw the place where the camp was made. The whole spot was crowded with black figures swarming about. Down below us, though very hilly and broken, contained a large flat between us and the camp, and on this flat we saw three lines drawn, the one ending reaching the camp and the other the river. The whole of it was a shocking sight. The heavy firing from the rifles, mixed with the rolling sound of the big guns, and the movement of the lines—all this caused a nervous feeling that something terrifying was going on. What struck us in the beginning was that a good many of the officers of the Native Contingent had come, by one crossed the river some miles below the mission station, and came galloping towards us, as fast as the horses could carry them, and on the left-hand side we noticed some of the mounted natives crossing in the Drift and driving some cattle before them.

Although we could not clearly comprehend this movement we did not pay much attention to it, our minds being far from dreaming of the real facts. In the meantime the three lines had drawn themselves more close together to one spot. Here was a large Kaffir kraal, which was gradually surrounded and fired at. How many had entered it I do not know, and will probably never learn, because those who were inside there were certainly killed by the Zululand bullets. After twenty minutes' heavy firing the resistance ceased, and the attacking ones divided themselves again. Half of them returned towards the camp, and the other half—from 5,000 to 6,000—approaching the river and the place where I was. Firing every now and then, they reached at last the river, where another skirmish took place. The spot where they crossed was half a mile below the Drift, and was defended by a few Natal Kaffirs. A tolerably good force could easily have prevented their crossing. Having killed these few Natal Kaffirs they crossed one by one. This done, they sat down for half an hour in order to get some rest and to strengthen themselves from the snuff-box. Then they separated and again divided into parties, the one following the course of the river, the other taking its way towards us.

We now perceived that the house of a neighbouring farmer on the Natal side was set on fire; but we were so far from fancying that the Zululand would cross the river, that we never had the slightest idea of the real state of things, but were still thinking that the approaching black people were our own troops. They now were so close to us that their bullets could easily have reached us, and we saw that they were all naked. It was then apparent to us that the thick mass that swarmed in the camp were the Zululand, who had taken possession of it, the light lines firing at the kraal were Zululand, and, finally, those who had crossed the river and were approaching were Zululand. The few whites whom we had seen galloping now and then to the Natal side perhaps were the only survivors of all those who, a week before, had entered the Zululand country. Our eyes were opened, but why had they not been before? How had the idea of the possibility of a disaster on our side been so far from us that the clearest facts had been unable to make it enter our minds? The officers' flight, the burning farm, the immense masses (say 20,000) moving to and fro in light lines—why had not this long ago told us that the Lord's thoughts are not our thoughts, nor our ways His. These ideas were crossing my mind while we speedily descended the hill followed by the Zululand.

Arrived at the houses we saw at once a new proof of the sad truth to which our eyes had just been opened. The tents which surrounded the houses, and were used by a company left there under Major Spurling for the protection of the hospital and the commissariat stores, had been pulled down, and a temporary barricade of meal sacks was made between the houses, at a distance of twenty yards from one another. Here we were met by anxious questions from many lips, "Do the Zululand come here?" and compelled to a swer, "In five minutes they will be here," and in the same moment the fighting began in the neighbourhood. Though wishing to take part in the defence of my own house, and at the same time in the defence of an important place for the defence of the whole colony, yet my thoughts went to my wife and children, who were at a short distance from there, and did not know anything of what was going on; and having seen one party of the Zululand making their way in that direction, I followed the desire of my heart, saddled my horses, and started to warn my family. What my poor family had to suffer before, after five days' journey to Mariburg, chased by Zululand and frightened by all sorts of reports, I will pass over as of no interest for other people.

The attack on Ocaraburg had been awful. Before I started I saw a Zululand alone at a barricade kneeling and firing. The whole force drew nearer, and the battle grew heavier. Soon the hospital was on fire. Our people found it impossible to defend themselves inside the barricade. They must retire within the will thus entering the commissariat store. The sick people were brought here except five who could not be removed, and who were stuck by the Zululand and burned. That the hospital was put on fire was certainly a great personal loss for me, as all my property was burned, but it was of great importance for the whole colony, and especially for the people in the commissariat stores as the flames of the burning house enabled them to aim properly at the Zululand, and thus keep them at a fair distance. If the Zululand had known they would never have got fire to the house; the heavy darkness of that dreadful night would have made our troops unable to defend themselves as they did.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S NEW ORIGIN.  
Prince Albert could pass his mantle Garter, with the other insignia of illustrious fraternity, to some successor of the Order. But his manly brotherhood in that higher Order of wise and good, who think and work for the welfare of men, has since his death remained without a wearer.

It has found one, where he should have looked for it, in his son Prince Leopold, and sorely tried by sickness, young Prince, we rejoice to learn by recent public utterances, has learnt suffering what he now teaches in speech not in song.

The genial and energetic elements Ruling Race were already appropriate his brothers, but his father's mantle the high Order of Princes Thinkers Workers for Culture remained for youngest. Prince hails his assumption this his true *toys virtutis*.—*Punch*.

#### LET A BISHOP BE ONE HAVING DISCRETION.

Here's the Bishop of Oxford, in sacred propriety person, appearing before the Judge of the Queen's Bench Division in B assembly. No wonder such a spectacle dignus vindice nodus could have drawn such a dignitary from his Episcopal Olympus. The point which the Bishop appears to contend for is that Bishops have discretion for that, who knows but may in time extend to other things? What a good time the Church will have of it!—*Ibid*.

#### "MILLERS AND THEIR MEN" FOR THE LAST TIME.—(WE HOPE).

Our friend, the *Textile Manufacturer*, not contented even by the late verdict against his friends the Millers and their Men. He returns to the subject in a long and bountiful article, riding off on the difference between "sizing" and "stiffening," and contending that as there is a "demand" for sized and stiffened goods, there can be no harm in supplying them.

He forgets that the "demand" comes not from the customers who wear, but from the dealer who sells the "loaded" goods.

It does not lessen the economy of selling, for cotton, cloths half cotton half China, say, that an unscrupulous trader asks an unscrupulous manufacturer to supply him with such half-and-half wares. Nobody, we should suppose, ever thought of exchanging *Meister Moser* by pleading the "demand" for the "Brummagem" Ivers with which he supplied the market. It remained for the *Textile Manufacturer* to set up this plea.—*Ibid*.

An English paper the other day announced the arrival of the *Amor Shere Ali* on the Russian frontier under the curiously appropriate heading of "The Plague in Russia."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has discovered a young lady who blushes, goes to bed at 9 o'clock, eats heartily, speaks plain English, respects her mother, doesn't want to marry a lord, and knows how to cook. She must be one of Edison's new inventions. A young lady was never born that way.—*Norristown Herald*.

How to MAKE AN OATH.—How is it the New Testament is not considered a good and sufficient thing to swear by? I am constrained to ask this question because the other day I had to make an affidavit that a certain incoherent owed me some money, which I was assured there was no hope of ever recovering. The highly respectable gentleman who was competent to witness the affidavit didn't happen to have a Bible on the spot—(what highly respectable man now a-days ever has?)—so he ordered me to go and find one. After spending nearly an hour in the search, I was forced to come back with a cheap copy of the New Testament which was superciliously rejected. In despair I accepted the offer from a neighbor of a copy of the Letters of Junius, bound in Bible fashion, and the gentleman recognising the familiar outside, solemnly and without hesitation proceeded to attest the declaration. Now, why should this be thus.—"Bones to pick" in *Wide Bay News*.

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, 4 April 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$565  
" Old " cash, 560  
" New Benares, cash, 530  
" Old " cash, 520  
" New Malwa, cash, 750  
" Allowance Teels, 200  
" Old Malwa, credit, 750  
" Allowance Teels, 200

#### Exchange.

Bank, Wire, 3/8  
" 30 days sight, 3/7  
" 6 months sight, 3/7  
" Credit, 3/7  
" Documentary, 6 months sight, 3/7  
" India, Wire, 3/2  
" " demand, 3/2  
" Shanghai, demand, 750  
" 80 days sight, 750  
" Gold Loan, 89 1/2 fine, 250  
" Sovereigns, 100, 5.60

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 45 p. prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,400  
North China Ins. Co., \$1,250  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,800  
Yankee Ins. Assoc., \$270  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$175  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$760  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$175  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., par.  
H.K. U. & M. S.-boat Co., \$5 dis.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$14-47  
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$15.95 ex div.  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55  
China Sugar Refining Co., \$135  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$113  
Do, of 1877, \$110

#### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, April 19, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. 29.962  
Do, 1 P.M. 29.928  
Do, 4 P.M. 29.921  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 76  
Do, 1 P.M. 78  
Do, 4 P.M. 78  
Do, (Wet bulb) 6 A.M. 73  
Do, Do, 1 P.M. 75  
Do, Do, 4 P.M. 75  
Do, Maximum 79  
Do, Minimum 67



## Portfolio.

## SONNET.

Kind of God, that blowest in the mind,  
 Blow, and wake the gentle spring in me;  
 Swifter blow, a strong, warm summer  
 wind,  
 All the flowers with eyes come out to see;  
 Till the fruit hangs red on every tree,  
 Our high-sounding song-larks meet Thy  
 dove—  
 In the imperfect soars, descends the perfect  
 Love.

Not the less though winter cometh then;  
 W, wip of God, blow hither changes keen;  
 The spring creep into the ground again,  
 The flowers close all their eyes not to be seen,  
 Lives in thee that ever once hath been.  
 W, fill my upper air with icy storms  
 At the cold, O wind of God, and kill my  
 kerworms.

—George Macdonald.

## TOGETHER.

The snowy bloom is on the brier,  
 All frosty lies the fallow;  
 The hunters gather round the fire,  
 And sigh for hound and halloo.  
 Whilst bounding o'er a poet's book,  
 Secure from wind and weather,  
 Within a velvet-curtained nook  
 Sit she and I together.  
 This morning we were strangers yet;  
 But in these dreamy pages  
 We find somehow our souls have met,  
 And lived and loved for ages.  
 And life is as a summer day,  
 Love laughs at wintry weather;  
 The world's a road to nowhere,  
 And we so near together.  
 The golden sun shall shine again,  
 The phase demand its lover,  
 And I no more be lonely when  
 I enter to the cover.  
 For through the world, what'er betide,  
 In storm or sunny weather,  
 We two shall ride on side by side,  
 My love and I together.

—World.

## LORD CHELMSFORD'S DESPATCHES.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following despatches from Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., commanding the forces in South Africa:—

## No. I.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan. 29.  
 Sir,—The telegram I sent you to-day will have conveyed the sad intelligence of the misfortune which has occurred to a portion of the force under my command. The court of inquiry which is about to assemble will, I trust, be able to collect sufficient evidence to explain what at present appears to be almost incomprehensible; but, from the account of the few who escaped, I am able to give you a narrative which, though perhaps not absolutely accurate as to facts, will convey to you a fair idea of the events of that melancholy day. On Jan. 20, No. 3 Column, under Col. Glyn, broke up from its camp on the left side of the Buffalo River, and marched about ten miles along the wagon track which leads from Rorke's Drift to the Indaba forest, and encamped with its back to an isolated, precipitous-sided hill of peculiar appearance, called Insalwama. On the 20th I myself made a reconnaissance about ten miles on the same wagon track, which skirts the Inhazatyze Mountain, as far as a place called Matyana's stronghold—a deep valley full of caves, with three precipitous sides, over one of which a small river falls, and flowing along its bottom, enters the Buffalo River at a distance of about twelve or fifteen miles. Not having time to properly examine the country round this particular stronghold, into which I was told the enemy would very probably retire, I ordered that the next day two separate parties should move out from camp at an early hour, and bring me back a full description of it. One under Major Darnell, consisting of the Mounted Police and Volunteers, of which he is commander, took the same road which I had taken; whilst another, consisting of two battalions Native Contingent, under Commandant Lonsdale, worked round a flat-topped mountain called Malakata, which is the southern part of the Inhazatyze range.

The orders given to the commanders of these two parties were that they were to effect a communication along the open ground on the Inhazatyze range, and then return to camp with the information they had been able to obtain. At about 3 P.M. one of my own staff officers who had accompanied Major Darnell returned to camp, and reported that the latter had been unable to effect a complete reconnaissance of the country beyond the small river alluded to, as he had found it occupied by the enemy in some force, that he had called up the two battalions Native Contingent, and that if I sent them three companies of British Infantry to give them confidence he would be able to attack. I did not consider it advisable to comply with this request, as the day was far advanced and the distance great. Despatch was sent out to the force which bivouacked on the northern edge of the Inhazatyze range. At 2 P.M. on Jan. 29, Col. Glyn, having received a despatch from Major Darnell saying that the enemy was in great force in front of him, sent his senior staff officer to inquire what I would wish done.

Feeling that the position was rather critical, I ordered Colonel Glyn to move to his assistance with all the available men of the 2nd and 24th Regts., consisting of six companies, and also to take four guns and the mounted infantry. An express was sent off to Lieutenant-Col. Durnford, Royal Engineers, who was at Rorke's Drift with 800 natives, half of whom were mounted, and a meeting with both leaders, to move up to strengthen the force which was left to defend the camp.

The strength of this force was as follows:—Royal Artillery, two officers, seventy-eight men, two guns. Two rocket tubes, one officer, ten men (Lieut.-Col. Durnford's force). First bat. 24th Regt.—Fifteen officers, 334 men. Second bat. 24th Regt.—Five officers, ninety men. Mounted European Corps—Five officers, 204 men. Natal Native Contingent—Nineteen officers, 391 men. Natal Pioneers—One officer, ten men. Lieut.-Col. Durnford's force, eighteen officers, 450 men. Total natives, 851 men. Total Europeans (including officers), 772. Lieut.-Col. Glyn, 1st bat. 24th Regt., was left in charge of the camp, and received the following instructions:—He was to defend the camp.

The reinforcements under Col. Glyn moved off at daybreak, and I accompanied it, pressing forward with a small escort of the M. and E. Infantry. I reached Major Darnell about 6.30 a.m., and at once ordered

him to send out his mounted men to gain intelligence of the enemy, whose whereabouts did not appear to be very certain. The enemy shortly after showed in considerable strength on some heights opposite to the Inhazatyze range, but at some distance, and appeared to be advancing to take possession of a projecting spur which ran out into the plain beneath, and completely commanded it. I at once ordered the two battalions Native Contingent to move across and occupy the spur in question, and sent word to Col. Glyn to move with the guns and the 2nd bat. 24th Regt. up a valley which lay to the left of it, and the Mounted Police and Volunteers guarded the right.

A general advance was then made, and the enemy retired without firing; on the extreme right, however, the Natal Carbineers, under Capt. Shopstone, managed to cut off about 300, who took refuge on a difficult hill and in some caves. These were finally dislodged with the assistance of some of the Native Contingent, and fifty were killed. The main force of the enemy retired to Isiphi Hill, which was about six miles off, on their flank being threatened by the advance of the mounted corps.

Whilst these operations were going on, Col. Glyn received about 9 A.M. a short note from Lieut.-Col. Paine, saying that the firing was heard to the left front of the camp, but giving no further particulars. I sent Lieut. Milne, R.N., my aide-de-camp, at once to the top of a high hill from which the camp could be seen, and he returned with the report that at least an hour with a powerful telescope, but could detect nothing unusual in that direction. Having, therefore, to feel any anxiety about the safety of the camp, I ordered Lieut.-Col. Russell to make a sweep round with the Mounted Infantry to the main wagon track, whilst a portion of the infantry went over the hill top to the same point, and the guns, with an escort, retraced their steps.

I, myself, proceeded with Col. Glyn to fix upon a site for our new camp, which I had determined to shift the next day to ground near the Mangeni River, which runs into Matyana's stronghold. One battalion of the Native Contingent was ordered to march back to camp across country, and to examine en route the different deep dongas, or watercuttings, which intersect the plain, and which might very possibly conceal some of the enemy. Having fixed upon the situation for the camp, and having ordered the troops then on the ground to bivouac there that night, I started to return to camp with the Mounted Infantry under Lieut.-Col. Russell as my escort, when within about six miles of the camp I found the 1st bat. Native Contingent halted, and shortly after Commandant Lonsdale rode up to report that he had ridden into the camp, and found it in possession of the Zulus. I at once sent word to Col. Glyn to bring back all the troops, and I myself advanced with the Mounted Infantry and the Native Contingent battalion for about two miles, when I halted to await the arrival of the rest of the force. Lieut.-Col. Russell went forward to reconnoitre the camp, and fully confirmed all the reports of Col. Glyn and his force. I at once formed them into fighting order; guns in the centre, on the left, with three companies 2nd bat. 24th Regt. on each flank in fours; Native Contingent battalions, one on each flank of the 2nd bat. 24th Regt. in line, Europeans and natives, armed with guns, forming a third rank in front; mounted infantry on the extreme right, Natal mounted police on the extreme left, mounted police in reserve.

We advanced in this order across the plain with great speed and in excellent order, but could not reach the neighbourhood of our camp until after dark. The hood of our camp until after dark. The artillery came into action on the road and shelled the crest of the narrow neck over which our line of retreat lay, whilst the left wing, under Major Black, 2nd bat. 24th Regt., moved forward to seize a small rocky hill on the left of this neck, the occupation of which would secure our left flank. Major Black seized the position without opposition, and the right wing then advanced and occupied the neck in question, the right flank being protected by the precipitous sides of the Insalwama Hill. The whole force lay down amidst the debris of the plundered camp, and the corpses of dead men, horses, and oxen, fully expecting to be attacked in front, and most probably in rear also. A few alarms occurred during the night, but it passed, however, without a shot being fired at us.

At early dawn the following morning I ordered the troops to move off with all speed to Rorke's Drift, about which post I was in some anxiety. The troops had no spare ammunition and only a few biscuits. A large portion of them had no other food for forty-eight hours. All had marched at least thirty miles the day before, and had passed an almost sleepless night on the stony ground. No one, therefore, was fit for any prolonged exertion, and it was certain that daylight would reveal a sight which could not but have a demoralising effect upon the whole force. I determined, therefore, to reach our nearest supply depot at Rorke's Drift as quickly as possible, and, as I already said, moved off before it was fairly light.

On sighting the post at Rorke's Drift heavy smoke was seen to be rising from the house, and the Zulus were seen retiring from it. It appeared as if our supplies at that post were lost to us, and I felt that those at Helpmakaar, some twelve miles further off, must have shared the same fate.

To our intense relief, however, on nearing the Buffalo River the waving of hats was seen from the inside of a hastily erected entrenchment, and information soon reached me that the gallant garrison of this post, some sixty of the 2nd bat. 24th Regt., under Lieut. Bromhead, and a few volunteers and departmental officers, had been under Lieut. Chard, R.E., had for twelve hours made the most gallant resistance I have ever heard of against the determined attacks of some 3,000 Zulus, 870 of whose dead bodies surrounded the post. The loss of the garrison was thirteen killed and nine wounded.

On reaching Rorke's Drift, I, for the first time, heard some particulars of the attack upon the Insalwama Camp, and am thus able to furnish the following narrative, the absolute accuracy of which, however, I cannot vouch for:—

Shortly before the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Durnford in camp with his 450 natives, information had reached Lieut.-Col. Paine from the left pickets that a number of Zulus had been seen on that flank. On receiving this information Lieut.-Col. Durnford took the 2nd bat. 24th Regt. to give him two companies of British Infantry, in order that he might move up the heights on the left and attack them. Lieut.-Col. Paine, at the same time, stated that his orders were to defend

the camp, and that without a positive order he could not allow the companies to leave. Lieut.-Col. Durnford then took his 450 natives up the heights, and went, so far as I can learn, about five miles from camp, when he found himself in front of a very large army of Zulus. He at once sent back word to Lieut.-Col. Paine, and with his mounted Basutos retired slowly before the Zulus, who advanced to attack him. The mounted Basutos, I hear from many quarters, behaved remarkably well, and delayed the advance of the enemy for a considerable time. Their ammunition, however, began to run short, and they were, at last, obliged to retire quickly on the camp. Being unable to find a fresh supply of ammunition, it appears that their way to the Buffalo, and made the Zulus the river and recrossed into Natal, assisting, however, as they could, many of our fugitives from the camp to escape. As regards the proceedings of the six companies of British Infantry, two guns, and two rocket tubes, the garrison of the camp, I can obtain but little information. One company went off to the extreme left, and has never been heard of since, and the other five, I understand, engaged the enemy about a mile to the left front of the camp, and made there a most stubborn and gallant resistance.

So long as they kept their faces to the enemy the Zulus were, I am told, quite unable to drive them back, and fell in heaps before the deadly fire poured into them. An officer who visited this part of the field of battle on the following morning reported that the loss of the Zulus killed could not be less than 2,000. When, however, the Zulus got round the left flank of these brave men they appear to have lost their presence of mind, and to have retired hastily through the tents which had never been struck. Immediately the whole Zulu force surrounded them they were overpowered by numbers, and the camp was lost. Those who were mounted ran the gauntlet, and those who were on foot, at the point of crossing was deep and rapid. Many were shot or assailed, and many were swept away by the current, and it is presumed have been drowned.

Had the force in question then taken up a defensive position in the camp itself, and utilised there the materials for a hasty entrenchment which lay near to hand, I feel absolutely confident that the whole Zulu army would not have been able to dislodge them. It appears that the ocean were yoked to the wagons three hours before the attack took place, so that there was ample time to construct that wagon-laager which the Dutch in former days understood so well. Had, however, even the tents been struck and the British troops placed with their backs to the precipitous Insalwama Hill, I feel sure that they could have made a successful resistance. Rumours reached me, however, that the troops were in their eagerness to close with the enemy, allowed themselves to be drawn away from their line of defence.

Our actual loss cannot as yet be correctly ascertained, but I fear that it cannot be less than 20 officers, and about 500 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, belonging to the Imperial troops, and 21 officers and 70 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, of the colonial forces. The effect of this disaster throughout the colony has already shown itself, and in great alarm. The result of this has been to produce a similar effect upon the native mind, and our native contingents are beginning to lose heavily by desertion. This will, I trust, be checked with a firm hand by the Natal Government, as the natives were ordered out by their supreme chief, the Lieut.-Governor of Natal, and have no right to leave their corps until released by his order. The fact remains, however, that the Natal native allies are no longer to be depended upon, and additional British reinforcements must be sent out if the operations against the Zulus are to be carried to a successful issue. The country is far more difficult than I had been led to expect, and the labour of advancing with a long train of wagons is enormous. It took seven days' hard work by one half of No. 3 Column to make the ten miles of road between Rorke's Drift and Insalwama Hill practicable, and even then had it rained hard I feel sure that the conveyance would not have gone. The line of communication is very much exposed, and would require a party of mounted men always patrolling, and fixed entrenchments at intervals of about ten miles.

Under these circumstances I feel obliged to ask for the following reinforcements, viz., two British infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, and one company Royal Engineers. The cavalry must be prepared to act as mounted infantry, and should have their swords fastened to their saddles, and their carbines slung, muzzle downwards, by a strap across the shoulder. The swords should, if possible, be somewhat shorter than the present regulation pattern. At least 100 artillerymen, with farrier, shoing smith, and collar maker, must be sent out at once to replace casualties in No. 5th Lieut.-Col. Durnford's battery. A dozen farriers or good shoeing smiths are urgently required for the several columns, and two additional veterinary surgeons for duty would be very valuable. If the reinforcements are sent out at once they will arrive at the most favourable time for campaigning, namely, at the end of the rainy season.—I have, &c.

CHELMSFORD, Lieut.-General.

## No. II.

A supplement to the London Gazette, published on March 5, contains the following second despatch from Lord Chelmsford.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Feb. 8.  
 Sir,—Since the date of my last despatch I have received a copy of Col. Pearson's report (No. 1 Column) on the occurrence of Jan. 23, when he defeated the Zulu force with a loss of 800 killed. This report, addressed to His Excellency the High Commissioner, has been published for the information of the colony, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose (marked A).

2. Col. Wood (No. 4 Column) on Jan. 24 dispersed the force of Zulus, with a loss of fifty men killed, that had been ordered to attack him. News of the events of the 23rd ult. had been conveyed to Col. Wood, at Utrecht with great readiness, by Capt. Alan Gardner, 14th Hussars. This officer had escaped from the camp of No. 3 Column, after conveying orders to the officer commanding there from Col. Glyn, O.E., twelve miles distant. Col. Wood in consequence took up a position covering Utrecht.

3. On my arrival here I at once directed Col. Pearson to retire from Rorke's Drift, without

reference to my previous instructions. A copy of my telegram and his reply I forward.

4. The Zulu have since the 24th ult. been in a quiet state, and everything shows no signs of activity, and everything is quiet along the border. I have no means of forming an opinion as to the means of this. It is confidently stated by some that it is only preparatory to further energetic action; others, again, who claim to be well informed from native sources, declare that the losses inflicted on the Zulus at Insalwama alone were so enormous as to make them disinclined to attack us again, unless they are fully assured they have an advantage. It must be remembered that since our crossing the frontier the Zulus have been five times defeated and always with loss.

5. I append a return showing the distribution of the forces under my command.

6. Col. Pearson seems fully assured of his ability to hold his own against any number of Zulus. He has 1,200 British troops, with about 320 rounds per rifle, and provisions for two months. Major Barrow, 19th Hussars, reports well of the position of the post and its healthiness. The water is close to and under fire of the fort, and is very good. The road from Ekowe from the Lower Tugela is reported by the same officer to be a good one, and with two exceptions the country is open. I therefore feel that with the force within reach of him at the Lower Tugela, Col. Pearson is authorised to hold his present position.

I proceed to-morrow to that place, when I shall be better able to form an opinion as to the steps to be taken to organise the detachments at the Lower Tugela.

7. Of the seven battalions of Native Contingent all but three have disbanded themselves; these three have not been engaged. The conduct of the two battalions under Commandant Lonsdale with No. 3 Column up to the day following the disaster to the camp was all that I could wish. Those, however, who knew the natives foresaw that they would break up after hearing of the death of their chiefs (who had remained in camp on Jan. 22). I cannot, therefore, count on retaining the services of any Native Contingent with the columns across the border, beyond those of some 200 or 300 mounted men. I am still in hopes, however, that the authority of the Colonial Government will be asserted, and will prove sufficient to fill up these battalions, the officers and non-commissioned officers of which are still on the frontier, where they will be available for frontier defence at least.

8. Such is the position of affairs in the colony. Every effort will be made to procure reinforcements. Col. Buller, Rifle Brigade, one of my aides-de-camp, has started for the Free State with a letter to the President from His Excellency the High Commissioner, with the view of procuring mounted men, both white and black. A force of 200 mounted men is already being raised at Port Elizabeth, and a draft of 50 mounted men from the Cape Colony for the Frontier Light Horse arrived yesterday.

9. Mr. Spring, the Colonial Cape Colony, has shown every desire to assist us at this emergency; he has despatched at once the three companies of the 2nd bat. 4th Regt. from Cape Town. They have arrived at the Durban and are on their march to the headquarters and four companies of the 88th Regt. will shortly arrive from King William's Town, their places being taken by volunteers.

10. Every effort will be made to reinforce Col. Wood's column, in view of enabling him to resume active operations from that side.

11. The refitting No. 3 Column will, of necessity, take some little time, as the road (160 miles) from this to Helpmakaar is very much cut up by the rains.

12. I have not yet received from Col. Hassard, C.B., C.R.E., the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble regarding the loss of the camp on the 22nd ult.; neither have I received from Col. Glyn, C.B., commanding No. 3 Column, an official list of the casualties on that occasion. I regret also to state that I am still without an official report from Col. Glyn of the details of the gallant defence made on the 22nd and 23rd ult. by the Company 2nd bat. 24th Regt. of the post at Rorke's Drift.—I have, &c.

CHELMSFORD, Lieut.-General.

## ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An American editor issues the following instructive hints as to the supplying of manuscript by correspondents:—"Never write with pen or ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers closely enough to their work. If you are compelled to use ink, never use blotting paper. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make across thirty or forty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a pirate all the time, he felt that good. Don't panic. We prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent us, and don't use capitals to suit ourselves; and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish you, even if it doesn't please you. Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plodding origin and State school training. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It is about many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the ragman as though it were covered with copperplate sentences. Avoid all painstaking, with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman, and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure 'B,' and then draw a wavy line, we know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think you mean Samuel Morrison. Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled up every page, trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style! And how we should like to get hold of the man that sends them! Just for ten minutes. Alone. In the woods, with a revolver in our hip pocket. Refuse to be sweet; yum, yum, yum. Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better. Coarse brown wrapping paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down an old shirt, and write on the party side

of it with a pen stick, it will do still better. When your article is completed, crumple your paper in your pocket, and carry it two or three days before sending it. This rule is a little tedious, but it makes your article lighter to handle. If you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. We can easily supply what is missing, and we love to do it. We have nothing else to do."

## A STRANGE STORY.

The *Madras Times* publishes the following communication:—"I was one morning sitting in my verandah at a large station in India, when I perceived a diminutive man, almost as small as the renowned 'Tom Thumb,' come up the garden. On seeing me he began to dance in a most ludicrous way, keeping an accompaniment to his antics by strumming on a tin-pot with a piece of tin. I was busy reading, and the man and his noise annoyed me, so I ordered him in an angry way to be off, but he showed no inclination to obey. So I laid down my book, and looked at this strange specimen of humanity with some curiosity, for he was not at all a bad looking fellow and was dressed in European clothes. I offered him some tea and bread, and this he ate greedily as if very hungry. After having consumed enough to satisfy his appetite, he told me the following story, which I have not a shadow of a doubt was true, for he told it with the greatest simplicity, and could not have invented it out of his own imagination."

Two gentlemen, according to his description of the world, induced him to go to England with him, promising him a large amount of money if he would feign to be a monkey. He accepted the proposal, and accordingly, they stuck hair all over him, fastened a tail on him, and in every way made him look as far as it was in their power to do so, like the animal he was to personify in future. On their arrival in England, they showed him off in a large hall at different towns as the "Speaking Monkey." They made him climb poles, crack nuts, and do a number of tricks. At the same time he had to answer all their questions, make puns and read the alphabet from a child's book; also various other things. One shilling was the charge to each spectator, and crowds came to see him. After paying for the sight of him, to use his own words, "the gentry threw me coppers, often silver," which money the aforesaid gentlemen took into their possession, promising always they would send him back to India with a lakh of rupees. After two or three years he became tired and sick, and he could do no more monkey tricks, and the gentlemen finding they could make no more money by keeping him, determined to get rid of him, and one morning he found himself tied up to a tree in a jungle, he called a jungle—a forest that he saw. He went on to tell me that he thinks he must have been lying there some time, for when he awoke he was very cold, and hungry, and must have "gone dead" for a long time. I expect he had been so, for he said he felt nothing more till he awoke, and remembered nothing more till he found himself in a tavern with several soldiers, who told him they had found him tied up to a tree while passing through the forest, and at first thought him a devil, but, after inspecting him, discovered he was a specimen of monkey and had unbought him as between them had carried him on the fire to the inn. After placing him near the fire, and giving him a strong dose of hot brandy, he revived and told them the events of his life. These soldiers were fortunately going out to India, and by some means procured their little protégé a passage out, and he then told me how the ship cook made him assist him, how he made the curry-and-ride and several other dishes, which constituted him quite a favourite on board. Every incident from the moment he left India to the hour he arrived out again, he related in the most truthful way, which makes me think he was no impostor.

During my last visit to the station I made inquiries for my little friend, but heard he was dead. His life would have made quite an interesting tale, if he could have written it. His sufferings must have been great at times, for he said his showmen would keep him shut up in the cage for hours, and if he did not go through all his tricks properly he would refuse him food, and kept him so completely a prisoner that he could not get away. And knowing but little English, he could not make himself understood.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

The work of the Indian Meteorological Department is beginning to attract favourable notice not only from *Nature* and other English scientific journals, but also on the continent of Europe. In the *Archiv der Geographischen Jahrbuch*, Dr. J. Hann, the Austrian meteorologist, in an article on the progress of geographical meteorology, writes:—"The Indian observatory system, now at last united under a single head, already stands on a level with the best organized meteorological departments of Europe in everything that concerns the disposition and the general methods of observation, and the general organization. The number of observatories has been systematically extended so as to fill up the gaps that formerly existed in the network of stations on the mainland; and, in addition to the stations on the coast, there are now founded in Burmah. The Indian observatory network is the only one that reaches so far down into the tropical zone, and its great value consists in this, that it enables us to study in their entirety, the whole of the atmospheric phenomena of a segment of the torrid zone, closed in towards the north, against the influence of higher latitudes, by the gigantic mountain wall of the Himalaya. With regard to this Mr. Blanford thinks, and we believe with perfect justice, that 'it is a sad prophecy that this country will one day play a part second to none in the advancement of rational meteorology.' As England is an epitome of stratigraphic geology, so is India an epitome of atmospheric physics. Moreover, it enables us to watch the few opportunities of the formation of cyclonic storms, and to find out their laws, whereas in other parts of the tropical zone, on account of the paucity of suitably disposed stations of observation, these opportunities are generally lost."

A BRIEF little three-year-old, living on Elm street, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed, "Mamma, I think it ought to be served."—*Montpelier Watchman*.

## DEATH OF MRS CAMERON.

The death of Mrs Cameron, we read in the *World*, will make a sadly sensible gap in a little society, the bonds of which were somewhat closer than those of ordinary friendship. Her absence from the family in Ceylon was not able to relax the affection between herself and the Taylors, the Harry Taylors, Lockers, Ritchies, and Mr. Watts, R.A., all of whom were her friends, and all of whom she photographed. Professor Ruskin disapproved of these photographs strongly, but Mr. Watts and Mr. Prinsep used transcendental language in their praise. Even more than photography, female beauty was Mrs Cameron's passion; her household staff was a dream of fair women; and, to her intense delight, a visitor of hers once fell in love with a graceful cook (who used to dust the floor from her arms that she might meet her suitor in the library) and married her. Some ten years ago Mrs Cameron had an exhibition of her photographs at the Dudley Gallery; and the taker of the shillings, the vendor of the catalogues, and the guardian of the umbrellas were girls of whom the memory haunts me still. She herself was charmingly, hopelessly, pathetically plain, and knew it. She will long be remembered as one of the most original women of her time.

## LORD MAIDSTONE.

Poor Lord Maidstone has shuffled off this mortal coil very unexpectedly and at a very early age. Poor little fellow, there was no harm about him except foolishness, but then that is often the greatest of harms. He found himself possessed of some money when he came of age, and with the power of getting some more, and he had no one to check him in his foolishness. Then we heard of him in the Bankruptcy Court, then that he had enlisted, next that he was married. His want of a wife did not appear urgent, neither did the marriage turn out a happy one. He and she went their different ways, the husband living with his father, the wife with her's. I saw Maidstone about a fortnight ago, and he was then complaining of a bad leg, but he looked well enough in the face. He was a very inflammatory subject, and the life he had led had not tended to improve that state of things. So his illness, a feverish cold at first, quickly assumed greater symptoms, and he died yesterday week after but really a few days' illness. In the shop window of a marble-mason in Regent Street, I noticed the other day a white marble cross with an inscription on it, stating that it was erected to the memory of the late Countess of Winchester. "By her devotedly attached son, Maidstone." Why it was still where I was I can hardly say, but it is curious that he did not live to see it placed over his mother's grave. The old father is left alone now, and is to be pitied indeed.—*London Cor.*

## TIBET CLOSED TO FOREIGNERS.

A foreigner travelling in China is bound to provide himself with passports; but he often finds them of no use whatever. Bribes given to local governors are sometimes far more effective. In the same way the friendly professions of the Chinese Foreign Office, and even letters of introduction, may be utterly worthless; and this Count Bela Stecheny and his party are likely to find to their cost. As we have noticed lately, the Count, having been well received in Pekin, was starting for Tibet, though by railway a round-about road. It now appears that the Chinese Government, whilst openly professing a willingness to aid foreign missions, has sent secret instructions to the Chinese officials in Tibet, bidding them delay and oppose missions in every way possible. Considering that the Chinese Government had given ostentatious help to the Count, the present discovery is amusing—though not wonderful. The circuitous route laid down for the Austrian traveller was unpropitious to begin with. However they gave him passports and letters of introduction to the amba at Lassa, and openly proclaimed their intention of no longer closing Tibet to foreigners. Meanwhile, secret orders are sent to Lassa that the mission is to be turned back. Oddly enough a veritable Chinaman has been the victim of this policy. Deputy Huang was specially appointed by the Governor of Sen-Chuen to proceed to Europe via Tibet and India. He was met, however, on the border of Tibet, by Tibetan officers; who turned him back on the suspicion of being an Englishman in disguise. So Deputy Huang is now coming to India via Taku and Rangoon; the route lately taken by Captain Gill, R.E. In Western China just now, it is rumoured that some English travellers are trying to enter Tibet from Darjeeling.—*Pioneer*.

## A WORD FOR THE LADIES.

We may surprise some of our readers, but were never more serious in our lives, when we say that we believe it would be an immense gain to the country, if the public Press reflected in its leading columns, the minds of cultivated women as well as men. The morality of women is undoubtedly of a higher average order than that of men. Without discussing its causes, we simply state the fact. There is a higher and purer morality amongst women than amongst men. We hold no extravagant views about women, or women's rights, or women's power; but we believe that the accession of a large number of refined and educated women to the ranks of journalism, would distinctly raise and improve its character. Why a lady should not edit or sub-edit an ordinary newspaper, we cannot tell. We exclude women from many positions that have no foundation in reason, or very little indeed. The wife of Roland was the ablest journalist, it is declared, of the Girondists; but women need not tower like Madame Roland in intellectual power to exercise a refining and elevating influence upon the Public Press. If we suggest to our country-women in India that "writing for the papers" might possibly be one of the most valuable forms in which their influences could be shed upon society, it is because several ladies have written to ourselves, expressing their strong sympathy with this journal. We can only express our belief that the character of the Anglo-Indian and every other Press would certainly gain indefinitely, if they received numerous contributions from women of retirement. Such contributors would certainly raise the standard, both of taste and morals in the Press.—*Friend of India*.

"Oh, ma, it's raining ice," said a little four-year-old Florida girl when she saw the snow on Saturday last.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.



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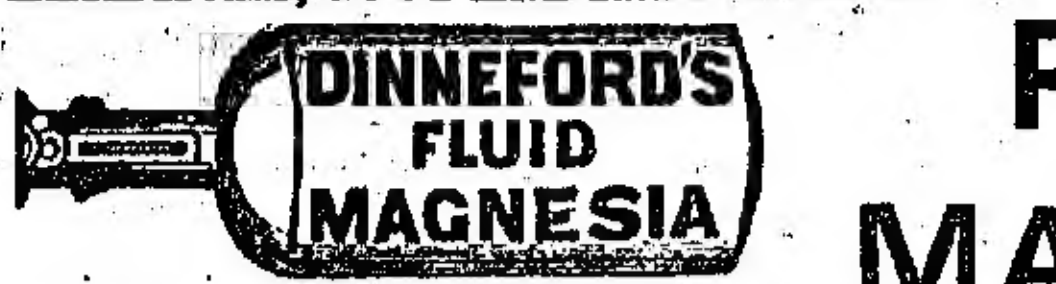
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Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 20, 1876.

## FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER &amp; COMMIS-

SION AGENT.

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LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

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Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## SMALL CAPITALISTS

wishing to establish a business, should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory in their District. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given, previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free.

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Victoria Street, London, W.

4jan79 1w 52t 4ap79

## Intimations.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS,  
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

## MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles of various sizes, each having the words, "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraved on the Government stamp.

## KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

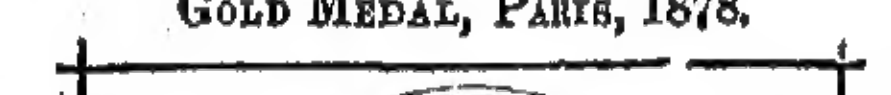
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTERNAL or TUBERCULAR Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

5ap79 1w 30sep79

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

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18may78 1

## Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &amp;c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail,

Overland China Mail, and China Review.

## PRICE \$6.

## THE TREATY PORTS

OF

## China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Yedo, Hongkong and Macao.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,

by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and

CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, P.R.D.

LONDON: N. TROTTER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1868, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the PASSING of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course



## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship  
"EMERALDA,"  
Capt. CULLEN, will be de-  
parted for the above Port  
TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1879. ap20

## FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer  
"EMY,"  
BLANCO, Master, will be de-  
parted for the above Ports on MON-  
DAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RIMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1879. ap21

## REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.

A RESPECTABLE Experienced FE-  
MALE ATTENDANT, to proceed  
to ENGLAND, with PASSENGERS by the  
outgoing English Mail.  
Apply with Testimonials and References  
to  
MR. LINSTEAD,  
23, Queen's Road,  
Or THE DEN, CASTLE STREETS.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1879. ap20

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

JOHANN FRIEDRICH German brig, Capt.  
A. H. Kroncke.—Wieser & Co.  
GOLDEN FLECE, British barque, Capt.  
James Wiltshire.—Gillman & Co.  
ONEIDA, British ship, Captain S. Clyma.  
—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C.  
Jensen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
QUEEN OF INDIA, British barque, Capt.  
R. H. Cary.—Adams, Bell & Co.

FLORA CASTLE, British steamer, Capt.  
Kidd.—Adams, Bell & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 19, *Kheva*, British steamer, 1506,  
George Lee, Shanghai April 16, Mails and  
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
April 19, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 395,  
Cullen, Manila April 16, \$875,000 in Gold  
and General.—RUSSELL & Co.  
April 19, *Fei Hoo*, Chinese R. C. Cocher,  
from Amoy April 14.  
April 19, *Emmy*, Spanish steamer, 222,  
Blanco, Manila April 16, General.—RUS-  
SELL & Co.  
April 19, *Albay*, British steamer, 366, F.  
Ashton, Tamsui April 18, Taiwan 16,  
Amoy 17, and Swatow 18, General.—  
DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Apr. 19, *Yotting*, for Swatow.  
19, *Maharajah*, for Sai. on.  
19, *Singh*, for Bangkok.  
19, *Anadyr*, for Marcellies, &c.  
19, *Somerset*, for Singapore and Aus-  
tralian Ports.

## CLEARED.

*Formosa*, for Hamburg.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Kheva*, from Shanghai: for London,  
Mr. G. Gowers; for Southampton, Mrs.  
Holliday, Mr. A. Hutchinson, Master Ed-  
mund, Capt. and Mrs. M. Queen, 2 Infants  
and 2 native servants, Mrs. Russell, infant  
and European female servant; for Brindisi,  
Mr. Walter; for Calcutta, Messrs M. For-  
rest and Campbell; for Gibraltar, Mr. and  
Mrs. Hughes; for Bombay, Mr. Wade  
Gardner; for Hongkong, Messrs Jameson  
and native servant, Stousson and native  
servant, C. Holcombe, and 10 Chinese.  
Per *Emeralda*, from Manila, Baron G.  
E. Levi, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, 3 children and  
maid, Mr. E. Ullman, and 150 Chinese.  
Per *Emmy*, from Manila, 81 Chinese.  
Per *Albay*, from Amoy, &c., 30 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Singh*, for Shanghai: from Hong-  
kong, Major Vertu, Messrs Latham, Serre,  
Duby, and 2 Japanese; from Marcellies,  
Mr. and Mrs. Ruyter, Messrs Smith, Per-  
oval, Larkton, MacKellar, Rowley-Miller,  
Deacon, Evans, Bandt, Buissonnet, Reva,  
D. Dauthier and 4 Kinols, Messrs Lairdrie,  
and Nea Jieu Pao, Revs. Taylor, El-mux  
Pigotti, Coulthard, and 1 unit, Rev. Mr. and  
Mrs. M. C. Arthy, and Mr. Gordon.  
Per *Anadyr*, for Saigon, 15 Chinese; for  
Singapore, 4 Chinese; for Aden, Major  
Hutchinson; for Marcellies, Messrs Pellegrini,  
De Lagre 6 (French Consul), Martine, F.  
Koss, Chari, F. Watt, and 4 Gypsies.  
—From Shanghai: for Port Said, Mrs. T. Las  
and child; for Marcellies, Vie, Brézier,  
Messrs Dugat, Murdoch, Bickings, and  
Landburg.  
Per *Somerset*, for Australian Ports, Mr.  
and Mrs. Ng Yung How, Messrs J. Scott,  
W. H. Hutson, J. W. Terry, and C. M.  
Stemhelsen, and 124 Chinese.  
Per *Yotting*, for Swatow, 110 Chinese.  
Per *Maharajah*, for Saigon, 30 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports:  
Light winds from N.E. to N.W. with a  
heavy northerly swell and fine weather  
throughout the passage.  
The Chinese revenue Cruiser *Fei Hoo*  
reports: Heavy N.E. gale till 15th, since  
calm and rain.  
The Spanish steamer *Emmy* reports:  
Moderate N.E. monsoon for the last two  
days.  
The British steamer *Albay* reports: Left  
Tamsui April 13th, Taiwan 15th, Amoy  
17th, and Swatow 18th. From Tamsui to  
Taiwan moderate N.E. winds and fine  
weather; from Taiwan to Amoy strong  
N.E. gale with heavy sea; from Amoy to  
Swatow moderate N.E. winds and fine  
weather; from Swatow to Amoy U.S.S.  
Hawley, and S.S. *Jeddah*, in Swatow  
S.S. *Yonghoon*, *Winchong*, and *Chinkiang*,  
S.S. *Kwangtung* left on the 18th for Coast  
Ports.

## CARGOES.

Per S. S. *Belgia*, sailed 17th March,  
1879: For Yokohama, 1581 bags Sugar,  
32 cases Castor Oil, 50 flasks Quicksilver,  
450 bundles Nail Rod Iron, 474 bags  
Horn, 167 bags Gunny Bags, 35 bags  
Manila Rope, and 197 pkgs. Merchandise;  
for San Francisco, 37,514 bags Rice, 796  
bags Beans, 133 bags Sugar, 40 bags Cutch,  
750 empty Quicksilver Flasks, 1 case Silk,  
260 bags Gunny Bags, 26 bags Cinnamon,  
295 pkgs. Tea and 2450 pkgs. Merchandise;  
for Boston, 1 box Silk, and 27 bags Raw  
Silk; for New York, 262 bags Raw Silk,  
1 case Raw Silk, and 3 pkgs. Merchandise.

Per S. S. *Gaelic*, sailed 1st April, 1879:—  
For Yokohama, 3,684 bags Sugar, 407 bags  
Yarn, 30 cases Castor Oil, and 301 pkgs.  
Merchandise; for San Francisco, 32,377  
bags Rice, 310 bags Beans, 247 bags Sugar,  
24 boxes Prepared Opium, 4 cases Silks,  
8 boxes Raw Silk, 570 Empty Quicksilver  
Flasks, 45 pkgs. Tea, and 5,644 pkgs. Mer-  
chandise; for Panama, 9 boxes Mer-  
chandise, 2 boxes Silks, and 2 boxes Patna  
Opium; for Callao, 5 boxes Malva Opium,  
4 boxes Merchandise, and 13-boxes Silks;  
for Boston, 2 cases Straw Hats, and 16  
bags Raw Silk; for New York, 260 rolls  
Matting, 180 bags and 5 cases Raw Silk,  
1 case Silks, 1 case Cocoons, and 87 pkgs.  
Merchandise.

Per S. S. *Thibet*, sailed 12th April, 1879:—  
To London: from Canton, 48 cases Silk  
Piece Goods; from Shanghai, 866 bags  
Raw Silk, 1 case Silk Piece Goods, and  
17 bags Waste Silk; from Yokohama, 31  
cases Tea, 16 bags Raw Silk, and 29 bags  
Waste Silk; To Continent: from Canton,  
10 bags Waste Silk; from Shanghai, 82  
bags Raw Silk, and 2 bags Waste Silk;  
from Yokohama, 39 bags Raw Silk; To  
New York: from Canton, 45 bags and 5  
cases Raw Silk.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For AMOY.—  
Per *Emeralda*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the  
20th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ,  
and LONDON.—  
Per *Sargol*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,  
the 21st inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—  
Per *Nagaya*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the  
21st inst.

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, (with  
Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).  
Per *Atlantic*, at 5 p.m., on Monday,  
the 21st inst.

For SAIGON.—  
Per *Cassandra*, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday,  
the 22nd inst.

## MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Kheva*,  
will be despatched on TUESDAY,  
the 22nd inst., with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe via Brindisi or Southampton,  
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,  
Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,  
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mail for the  
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,  
nor for Mauritius.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Paho* will  
be despatched on TUESDAY, the  
22nd inst., with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits  
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,  
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-  
bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

## HOURS OF CLOSING

## THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing  
Mails, &c., by both the British and  
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—  
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—  
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.  
Posting of all printed matter and  
patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted  
on board the packet with Late Fee of  
18 cents until time of departure.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

## Shipping.

Knock.—*Emeralda* leaves for Amoy.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.  
R. Hayward, Rector; Colonial Chaplain.  
Morning Service 10.15, Evening 4. Holy  
Communion on the first Sunday in the  
month. Wednesday at 8.30 P.M., Evening  
Prayer and Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,  
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.  
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion  
on the second and fourth Sunday in the  
month.

UNITED CHURCH.—Morning Service, at  
11 a.m., Afternoon, 3 p.m.—Divine Service  
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with  
communion on first Sunday of every month.  
—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every  
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.  
Morning Prayer and Communion on the  
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning  
Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon; at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8  
p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BRITISH FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in  
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC, Garden Road.—  
At 10 a.m., Mass at 8 o'clock.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

4 p.m.—*Emmy* leaves for Amoy, &c.  
Goods per *Glencraig* undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.  
Goods per *Lord of the Isles* undelivered  
after this date subject to rent.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 22:—  
Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.  
7 a.m.—*A. Talanta* leaves for Hoihow, &c.  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Choral Society at the City Hall.  
WEDNESDAY, April 23:—  
London Castle leaves for Hankow.

THURSDAY, April 24:—  
Goods per *Singh* undelivered after  
Noon, subject to rent and landing  
charges.

4.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Seatholders of  
St. John's Cathedral Church at the  
Vestry.

TUESDAY, April 29:—  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, May 3:—  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS

OF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH-PATENT  
MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.  
Hon. Kong, June 1, 1876.

## BIRTH.

At Koolang, Amoy, on the 16th inst.,  
the Wife of Dr. MANSON of a Daughter.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 8.10 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

If Mr. Hennessy fails to arrive at the  
truth concerning the details of adminis-  
tration in this Colony, the failure cannot  
be attributed to a lack of Commissions  
and Committees. The appointment of a  
Commission—consisting of Acting Judge  
Francis, Messrs May and Creagh (police  
magistrates), Gaol Superintendent Ton-  
nochy, and Dr. Eitel—"to inquire into  
the whole question of public gambling in  
this Colony in connection with its  
detection and suppression," is the fourth  
or fifth combination of inquiring minds  
made by His Excellency since his arrival  
in the Colony. Granting that the most  
suitable men are placed in this position,  
there can be no question as to the use-  
fulness of the information which they  
accumulate, although the conclusions  
which may be drawn from such infor-  
mation need not always be accepted as  
final upon the subjects inquired into.  
This gambling Commission has probably  
been called into existence by the increas-  
ing number of gambling-houses which  
are said to have been growing and flour-  
ishing in the Colony, and on account of  
the consequent corruption which is sup-  
posed invariably to accompany these  
illegal doings. It may be accepted as a  
necessary condition that, so long as there  
are Chinese to offer and Chinese to  
accept hush-money, a certain amount of  
corruption will exist. That is to say,  
the evil is always present, and it merely  
rests with the authorities to check as  
much as practicable, and punish as severely  
as possible, all known infringements  
of duty in this respect. The honesty of  
the Police Force, as a whole, is upon a  
much higher level now than it ever was  
in the olden days, when inspectors retired  
for fortunes, and constables became  
men of independent means; but so little  
has lately been heard of the "old leaven"  
that it might be as well if the Commis-  
sioners were to keep a good look-out  
upon the way in which the gambling dens  
affect the Police. In former days the  
Detective Department of the Police—  
always more open to corrupt influences  
than the ordinary branches of the Force  
—and the Nuisance and Building In-  
spectors, were the men who "made" most  
money. There is every reason to believe  
that a great reform has since been effect-  
ed in all these branches, so far at least as  
the foreign element is concerned; but  
whatever evidence may be obtainable bear-  
ing upon any department of the service  
ought to be specially looked up, so that  
honest men may be confirmed in and  
encouraged for their honesty, while all  
the official thieves may be dismissed and  
severely punished.

It may not be out of place to note here  
the remarks made by the Police Com-  
missioners in 1872 upon Gambling. The  
sum of \$15,000 paid monthly into the  
Colonial Treasury under the Gambling  
Licenses, must, thought the Commis-  
sioners, "be taken to represent approxi-  
mately the bribing power of the gambling  
industry, and it need scarcely be point-  
ed out that a distribution of but a com-  
paratively small portion of it amongst  
the Police would totally demoralise any  
force, especially if composed mainly of

Asiatics." Dr. Legge, who was an en-  
thusiastic witness in favour of the em-  
ployment of Chinese as policemen, says  
in his evidence, that "the only way to  
stop bribery would be to punish severely  
when it was found out."

Upon the general question of Detectives—  
around which there was wont to be  
encircled the very worst suspicions—it  
may be well to remind the new Gam-  
bling Commission of some of the views  
which their predecessors of 1872 formed  
at that time upon the evidence produced.  
In their Report they state:—

48. Much has been said in the evidence  
both for and against the use of Chinese de-  
tectives, the opinions expressed being of the  
most opposite nature. The Honorable  
Charles May has a feeling with regard to  
these which it is no exaggeration to describe  
as a horror of them (p. 48), and it is impos-  
sible to deny that there is much justice in  
his view. Mr. Deane, on the other hand,  
is in favour of a cautious and limited use of  
them (p. 42 and *passim*), while Mr. Douglas  
is even more sanguine as to their great utility  
when carefully supervised (pp. 61, 62).

49. The Commission strongly hold that  
the efforts of the Police should be mainly  
applied to the prevention of crime rather  
than to its detection, which is and always  
will be surrounded with extraordinary diffi-  
culties. But at the same time they con-  
sider that it would be nothing less than  
weakness on the part of the Police, even in  
view of these great difficulties, to abdicate  
their detective functions. Three outlines  
of detective systems have been laid before  
the Commission, one by Mr. Deane (p. 42),  
one by Mr. Douglas (pp. 61, 62), and one  
by Inspector Grimes (p. 118). The Com-  
mission have not sufficient practical knowl-  
edge, nor do they think it within their func-  
tions, to decide on the merits of these  
schemes, a task which must be left to the  
Police authorities. The majority, however,  
are fully prepared to advise that some well-  
considered detective system should be set on  
foot without delay and that no pains should  
be spared in its organisation: As part of  
such system they have no hesitation in re-  
commending that, as urged by both Messrs.  
Deane and Douglas, a vigilant watch should  
be kept upon the passengers who land from  
river steamers and fast-boats, and that  
occasionally detectives should travel upon  
these; that, to quote the words of Mr.  
Douglas (p. 61), "a known thief should  
never have five minutes' rest in the Colony."

There are many residents besides the  
worthy and experienced Mr. May who  
have a "horror" of Chinese detectives,  
and yet very little in the way of detec-  
tion can be done without their direct or  
indirect assistance. The Chinese detec-  
tives are doubtless strictly supervised  
under the present system; but it is  
almost impossible, we are inclined to  
believe, to obtain absolute integrity for  
the amount paid to them as salary. As  
for the gambling detectives, their reputa-  
tion, though Celestial, is not angelic, nor  
is it such as would embalm their names  
in future editions of "good" biographies  
for the young. It may be that it is  
most inadvisable to entrust the Police  
with the supervision or detection of  
"gambling-hells," equally with "opium-  
dens" and "sly brothels," of which Hong-  
kong seems still to possess far more than  
a reasonable share; yet we sincerely  
trust that some better plan will be  
suggested by the Commission for regula-  
ting gambling-dens than that now in  
force. Much has been said and written  
about the practicability or otherwise of  
entirely suppressing gambling in this  
Colony, from the days of the "moral  
six" downwards. No whole-hearted at-  
tempt has ever yet been made to do so  
effectually—at least no energetic legisla-  
tion has ever been introduced which  
would thoroughly meet the difficulties  
raised on every side by the wily Asiatics  
whose are determined to lose or win money  
by gambling. We have heard it from  
the most impartial and well-informed  
authority that gambling could be entire-  
ly stamped out here; and it will, we  
presume, form one of the duties of the  
present Commission to discover the  
means by which this desirable object  
may best be attained.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, 16th April, 1879.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made  
to assassinate the Emperor of Russia this  
morning. The Assassin has been arrested.  
By an amicable arrangement between the  
two Governments the French troops are to  
evacuate Matakong.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE AMERICAN MAILS are now over-due by the  
P. M. steamer *Alaska*.  
THE AMERICAN MAILS by the O. & O. steamer  
*Oceanic* may be expected here on Monday  
next, the 21st inst.

The next ENGLISH MAILS may be expected here  
to-morrow (Sunday) by the P. & O. steamer  
*Gwalior*.

The services at Union Church to-morrow  
will be conducted by the Rev. J. Ross, of  
Newchwang.

The Maritime Customs' steamer *Petloe*  
arrived here to-day from the North, to  
meet Mr. Robert Hart, the Inspector  
General of Customs, who is expected here  
by the next French mail.

We notice that the *Loudoun Castle*, at present  
in dock at Aberdeen, is advertised to  
leave for Hankow direct. We believe it  
is intended that she shall try conclusions  
with the *Glencraig*, her old rival.

We understand that it is intended to have  
a review of the Hongkong Volunteers on  
His Majesty's birthday. Whilst speaking  
of the Volunteers we may mention that a

ride match is arranged to take place next  
Saturday.—Volunteers & Police.

THE *Friend of China* for last month  
publishes a form of petition to be presented  
to both Houses of Parliament, with a view  
of permitting the Chinese Government to  
refuse the admission of forcing opium into  
their country.

U-AOHEONG, the man convicted yesterday  
of child stealing, was to day sentenced to  
three years' penal servitude, and was  
ordered to be kept in solitary confinement  
for one week every three months, during  
the term of his imprisonment.

We learn that Commodore Watson, and  
his Secretary, (Paymaster Robinson), pro-  
ceeded home by the English Mail on  
Tuesday next. His successor, Commodore  
Smith, and Mr. Wright (the new Secretary)  
are due here to-morrow by the P. & O.  
steamer *Gwalior*.

TIANZ is still no news of the mail steamer  
*Alaska*, although no great uneasiness  
appears to be felt here regarding her. She  
had not reached Yokohama at latest advices,  
but we do not hear of any steps being  
taken with a view to ascertaining for her. It  
is to be hoped nothing worse has happened  
than a break-down.

At the Marine Court to-day, John Kidd,  
master of the British steamer *Flora Castle*,  
appeared, on a summons taken out by the  
steward, John Robert McEwen, charging  
the Captain with neglecting to provide  
the provisions signed for in the agreement.  
The complainant did not appear, and the  
case was therefore dismissed.

WITH reference to our paragraph yesterday  
concerning the establishment of telegraphic  
communication between England and the  
Cape, we believe the contract, which is by  
this time, no doubt, signed, bids the  
Government to make a payment of over  
£30,000 a year for twenty years to the  
Eastern Telegraph Company in considera-  
tion of their laying a cable from Aden to  
Natal.

News has been received here of the loss of  
the British ship *Sir Charles Napier*, Captain  
French, on the Island of Ascension. This  
vessel, it may be remembered, left Hong-  
kong for London, 4th Dec. last, after lying  
here for seven months. She had at first  
been placed on the berth for San Francisco,  
but in September was advertised for London.  
She was an iron vessel of 1161 tons register,  
and belonged to London owners. It is  
reported that the wreck and general cargo  
have been saved.

We make room to-day in our sixth page  
for the despatches of Lord Chelmsford on  
the Rorke's Drift "almost incomprehen-  
sible" disaster. The Home papers are  
without exception, so far as we have seen  
them, unsparing in their censure, and  
correspondents, principally military men  
themselves, show how blameworthy he has  
been in allowing his men ever to be in a  
position which rendered possible such a  
complete annihilation, whatever the savage  
horde of the enemy might do.

WITH reference to the correspondence in  
another column, we believe the public  
recognition of General Grant by this  
community will take the form of a general  
complaisance with the Governor's request to  
meet him at the Wharf when he arrives  
and give him a hearty welcome, and that a  
ball in his honour will be given by the  
citizens of Hongkong. The Shanghai Com-  
mittee have likewise decided to give an  
evening reception, or ball, in honour of the  
General during his visit, and they invite  
subscriptions from residents at the rate of  
ten pence per ticket, which will include the  
ladies of the subscriber's family.

SIR WILLIAM WISEMAN, whose frequent  
highly artistic participation in our amateur  
theatricals here, are still fresh in the minds  
of many of our readers, still retains his  
love for the stage. An amateur performance  
in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund  
was to take place at one of the West end  
theatres—probably the Haymarket—early  
in May. Mrs. Monckton, Sir William  
Wiseman, Sir Percy Shelley, Sir C. Young,  
and other well-known amateurs have pro-  
mised their assistance. The piece selected  
for representation is French drama, which,  
it is believed, has never been acted in any  
shape on the London stage, nor has it seen  
the footlights in Paris for many years.  
The task of translation and adaptation has  
been undertaken by Sir Charles Young.

W. S. GILBERT, the author of *H. M. S.  
Pinafore* and the *Sorcerer*, has in hand a  
new piece which is expected, says "Atlas,"  
in the *World*, to be as good as the first-  
named opera and better than the other. In  
it six burglars break into a house, and fall  
in love with the six pieces of the proprie-  
tor; before all policemen intervene. The  
music is, of course, by Mr. Arthur Sullivan,  
whom song-writing and comic opera seem  
to have finally absorbed. The composer of

the *Light of the World* promised to do great  
things in the very highest branches of his  
art; but he is debared from the serious  
pursuit of religious music, as English artists  
are from that of religious painting, by the  
small demand there is just now for anything  
except the comic, tempered by the thrilling  
drawing-room emotion of which he is the  
perfect master.

We hear that several hundreds of Hakkas  
have surrendered, and that the authorities  
in Hainan are awaiting the instructions of



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, bills, copied letters, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahama's, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Letters, 12 30 34  
Registration, None. 8 6  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 30 34  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8  
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 6 8  
Registration, — 6 8

British & Union  
West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2  
Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, Manila, Tonkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2  
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

any publication fulfilling the conditions set named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, or articles relating thereto, or to other topics, with or without advertisements.  
2. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such case, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of goods, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags, or in iron or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bushes

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, odds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Orders, &c., of all the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unopened, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each such must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakh, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, acids, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packet.

The Re-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

## Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

\* But not Warrent Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—  
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.  
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

## Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £25.....18 cents.  
" £25.....36 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out in a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed exchange rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

April 17, 1879.

Letts. Pags.	Letts. Pags.
Aky Myan	1 regd. Littledale, Lt. 2
Allen, H. D.	1 H. A.
Amieable Ins.	1 Long Sing & Co. 2
Office	1 Lopez, Maria 1
Attack Myman	1 regd. Toring, Col. H.S. 1
Avonchoyo	1 regd. Lowe, S. S. 1
Ayeng, Mr	1 MacCarthy
Ayoon	1 regd. De Lacy, H. C. 1
Baber, Col.	1 Mcdonald, Capt. 1
Borne E.	1 Marquis, Hor.
Benitez, Julio L.	1 monoglo 1
Benton, C. J.	1 McGwen, Mrs. 1
Bright, Mrs. S.	1 Mercer, Thomas 1
Brooke, J. H.	1 Micheli, Sgr. A. 1
Brown, Mrs.	1 Moll, Monr.
Brown, T. &	1 Murlov, Rev. J. 1
Brother	1 Murphy, Rev. 1
Calderland	1 Murray, John 1
Richmond	1 card Newton, G. B. 1
Campbell, Augus- tus A.	1 Otteson, J. W. 1
Cavalho, Mdlle.	1 Petrich, Martin 1
Christiansen	1 Platiok, M. F. 1
S. B.	1 Roberts, P. 1
Christo, M.	1 Robertson, Henry 1
Clifton, Mrs	1 Robinson,
Coleman, Mrs	1 Master H. 1
Coleman, Mrs	1 Simson, G. W. 1
Concord, John P.	1 Sing Hong Heng 1
Cook, Henry 8 pels.	1 Stabb, Can Ang. 1
Cornu, Adams & Cor	1 Stry, Kneuborn M. 1
Costa, Hen- rique J. da	1 Sun Chong Wah 1 regd.
Cox, Philip L. 5	1 Sun Sien Wo 1 regd.
Denlogeo, W.	8 Swanson, Lt. J. C. 2
Dobbestein, H.	1 Swayne, W. B. 1
Ellari, Monr.	1 Taylor, Rev. J. 5
Fenno, Chas. W.	1 Thomas, James (Carpenter)
Fenwick, Geo., Engineer	1 Thomson, N.
Fox, Madame	1 Toehler, Geo.
French, G.	1 Ton, Jib 1
Fueller, F.	1 Twining, E. 1
Geard, F. O. 2	1 Walker, Ed. R.
Geard, H. S.	1 Walker, Geo. 1
Consul del	15 Messrs
Peru	1 Wan Yun Sui 1
Hansen, Oscar	1 Weiss, Otto 1
Hornet, L.P.A.J. 1	1 Wilson, Mrs J.M. 1
Herbert, Lieut. 2	1 Wilson, R. 1
Hilton, Geo. 1	1 Wong Chang 1
Hortern, A. 1	1 Wortherg, Lt. 2
Hortern, A. 1	1 Wray, J. 1
Knovies, Henry 1	1 Wolcsley, Sir 1
Kong Yuw Lung 1	1 Chas. Bart. 1
Ledyard, Dr.H.C. 8	1 Xristo, Apollinaris 1
Lemmak, F. A. 1	1 Yung Tong Hook 1



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>							
Agha	5	Brit.	1439	April 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Marshall, &c.	To-day
Anadyr	5	Brit.	2440	April 18	Messageries Maritimes	Holhow & Halphong	22nd inst.
Atalaya	5	Brit.	782	April 18	Meyer & Co.		
Bombay	5	Brit.	1425	April 17	Kwok Achong		
Braemar Castle	5	Brit.	937	April 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Salgon	22nd inst.
Cassara	5	Brit.	956	April 17	Siemens & Co.	Amoy	Sanda's Slip
Cheong Hook Kian	5	Brit.	1036	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Amoy
China	5	Brit.	305	April 19	Russell & Co.		Tug Plying
Comet	5	Brit.	117	April 19	H. K. & W. Poon Dock Co.		
Comet	5	Brit.	1115	April 19	Siemens & Co.		
Flores	5	Brit.	1022	April 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Flores Castle	5	Brit.	1236	April 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Flintshire	5	Brit.	1400	April 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Glenfidd	5	Brit.	1506	April 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	Mails, 22nd
Levy	5	Brit.	312	April 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Hankow	MoD's Slip
London Castle	5	Brit.	1709	April 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Ab'deen Dock
Malacca	5	Brit.	1709	April 18	Remedios & Co.	Manila	K'loon Dock
Marine	5	Brit.	181	April 18	C. M. S. N. Co.	Holhow & Halphong	22d, daylight
Me-H	5	Brit.	862	April 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	21st inst.
Nama	5	Brit.	935	April 18	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Rajasthanhar	5	Brit.	1501	April 18	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	
Sarpon	5	Brit.	48	April 14	China Traders Insurance Co.	Australian Ports	To-day
Sea Gull	5	Brit.	1000	April 14	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Cos'tan Dock	Ab'deen Dock
Somerset	5	Brit.	314	April 15	C. M. S. N. Co.	Halphong	
Tung Ting	5	Brit.	265	April 15	Landstein & Co.		
Wah	5	Brit.	265	April 15	Russell & Co.		
Zephyr	5	Brit.	265	April 15	Russell & Co.		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
Abby Cowper	7	Brit.	695	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salgon	
Abby N. Franklin	7	Brit.	450	April 12	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	put back
Chamer	7	Brit.	144	April 11	W. B. Ray	Kobe	
Coona	7	Brit.	928	April 8	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Manila	
Edward May	7	Brit.	724	April 23	Vogel & Co.	Chefoo	
Emilio V.	7	Brit.	501	April 19	Melchers & Co.	Takao	
Emilio V.	7	Brit.	501	April 19	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Hamburg	
Fleborg	7	Brit.	282	April 6	Vogel & Co.	Chefoo	
Formosa	7	Brit.	446	April 8	Siemens & Co.	Burrow's Inlet	Wanchai Pier
Frithrich Perthes	7	Brit.	483	April 18	Carlowitz & Co.	New York	
Gertrude	7	Brit.	402	April 16	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Geste Bros	7	Brit.	803	April 10	Gilman & Co.	London	
Gollen Fleese	7	Brit.	1195	April 13	Vogel & Co.	Honolulu	
Gollen Rule	7	Brit.	862	April 13	Vogel & Co.	London	
Hae	7	Brit.	1362	April 18	Vogel & Co.	London	
Highlander	7	Brit.	417	April 18	Siemens & Co.	Honolulu	
Jacobs	7	Brit.	242	April 12	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Johann Friedrich	7	Brit.	479	April 16	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Malina	7	Brit.	850	April 18	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Mennon	7	Brit.	1138	April 23	Butterfield & Swire	San Francisco	
Pembacot	7	Brit.	2293	April 16	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Onida	7	Brit.	385	April 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	London	
Orange Grove	7	Brit.	676	April 10	Wiel & Co.	London	
Phon	7	Brit.	1450	April 16	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Prina Donna	7	Brit.	890	April 10	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Quon of India	7	Brit.	1361	April 17	Russell & Co.	New York	
Regatta	7	Brit.	1159	April 17	Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	
Strathro	7	Brit.	1090	April 17	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Sunstra	7	Brit.	882	April 23	Captain		
Tha. A. Goddard	7	Brit.	645	April 23	Captain		
Thomas Fletcher	7	Brit.	958	April 23	Rozario & Co.		
W. H. Holcomb	7	Brit.	958	April 23	Rozario & Co.		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>							
Taiwan	7	Brit.	873	April 14	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Victory	7	Brit.	255	April 15	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Atuelot	6	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Fly	7	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Frya	6	German	corvette	1080	8	700	April 9	Von Noitz
Philo	7	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	April 7	Stuart N. Rickman
Imo Duke	6	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3787	14	800	Mar. 15	Henry Cleland
Lily	6	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	April 9	B. E. Cochrane
Magle	6	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	April 6	R. H. Napier
Messance	6	British	military hospital	2591	—	—	—	—
Mosquito	6	British	gunboat	495	4	50	Jan. 30	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	—	—	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	April 13	William M. Annesley

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Ateloy	153	Coulsen	G. McBain
Ateloy	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Ateloy	497	Bennings, T.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Ateloy	617	—	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Ateloy	348	Browne	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Ateloy	1800	Bennings, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Ateloy	184	—	Kwok Achong
Ateloy	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Ateloy	250	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Ateloy	150	—	Kwok Achong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godell
Chen-jui	221	7	70	A. Walker
Chen-to	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	—
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-zho	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	6	60	H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. Calder
Tehing-ising	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## MOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

April 12, 1879.

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

for Shanghai

for Tientsin

for Shanghai

## MEN-OF-WAR.

Chinese cruiser

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 8, 1879.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

French

British

German

Chinese

British

Chinese

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

British

Chinese

Chinese

Chinese

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British

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

British

Chinese

Chinese

Chinese

British

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British

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British

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 19th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . lb.	450 400	來路烟猪肉
" Ama. Sugar cured, . "	250 220	花旗烟猪肉
" Focchow, . "	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160 150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . catty	130 120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . "	140 130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . "	80 70	湯肉
" Steak, . "	140 130	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛腩
" " corned, . "	300 270	鹹牛腩
" Head, . "	600 500	牛頭
" Heart, . "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, . each	50 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . "	55 45	牛腰
" Tail, . "	160 80	牛尾
" Liver, . catty	70 60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	300 280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . "	220 200	金華火腿
" English, . "	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . "	170 160	羊排
" Leg, . "	170 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . "	130 120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	70 60	豬臟
" Feet, . "	110 100	豬脚
" Fry, . "	120 110	豬頭
" Head, . "	90 80	豬心
" Heart, . each	60 50	豬腰
" Kidneys, . "	90 80	豬肝
" Liver, . lb.	120 110	豬牌
Pork Chop, . catty	160 150	豬牌
" Corned, . "	140 130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . "	160 150	鹹腿
" Fat or Lard, . "	120 110	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . "	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, . "	140 130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . "	\$2.25 \$1.50	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . lb.	120 —	生牛油
" Mutton, . "	120 110	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . catty	130 120	生牛油
Veal, . "	140 130	牛仔肉
<b>Fowl.</b>		
Capon, . catty	200 180	雞
Ducks, . catty	110 100	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . doz.	100 —	鴨蛋
" Duck, . "	100 —	鴨蛋
" Salt, . "	100 —	鹹蛋
Fowls, . catty	180 170	雞
Geese, . "	130 120	鴨
Partridges, . each	820 300	鴨
Pigeons, . each	140 130	鴨
Quail, . "	110 100	鴨
Rabbits, live, Canton, . "	700 600	鴨
Snipe, . each	110 100	鴨
Teal, . "	400 350	鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . catty	600 450	鴨
" Hen, . "	350 300	鴨
<b>Fish.</b>		
Bombay Ducks, . per hundred	220 200	鮑魚
Bream, . catty	90 80	鮑魚
Carp, . "	80 70	鮑魚
Catfish, . "	80 70	鮑魚
Codfish, Salt, . "	160 —	鮑魚
Crabs, . "	100 60	鮑魚
Cuttle Fish, . "	70 60	鮑魚
Dace, . "	80 70	鮑魚
Dog Fish, . "	60 50	鮑魚
Eels, Congor, . "	70 60	鮑魚
" Fresh water, . "	120 110	鮑魚
File Fish, . "	70 60	鮑魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . "	140 —	鮑魚
" Small, . "	60 50	鮑魚
Garoupa, . "	130 120	鮑魚
Gudgeon, . "	100 80	鮑魚
Gurnard, . "	90 80	鮑魚
Haddock, . "	90 80	鮑魚
Herrings, fresh, . "	90 80	鮑魚
" smoked, . box	\$1.00 —	鮑魚
King Crab, . each	120 110	鮑魚
Live Fish, . catty	120 110	鮑魚
Lobsters, . "	80 80	鮑魚
Mackerel, . "	80 70	鮑魚
Mullet, . "	100 90	鮑魚
" Red, . "	100 90	鮑魚
Oysters, . "	120 110	鮑魚
Parrot Fish, . "	110 100	鮑魚
Perch, . "	80 70	鮑魚
Pike, . "	120 110	鮑魚
Plaice, . "	80 70	鮑魚
Pomfret, White, . "	110 100	鮑魚
Pomfret, Black, . "	110 100	鮑魚
Prawns, . "	100 90	鮑魚

Ray, . . . . .	catty	80	70	沙公魚
Rock Fish, . . . . .	"	110	100	狗魚
Roach, . . . . .	"	110	100	石魚
Shark young, . . . . .	"	80	70	鰩魚
Salmon, Canton, . . . . .	"	110	100	鰵魚
—, Salt water, . . . . .	"	120	—	馬友魚
Salt Fish, . . . . .	"	120	80	鹹魚
Skate, . . . . .	"	70	60	鮐魚
Shrimps, . . . . .	"	80	—	蝦
Snapper, . . . . .	"	90	80	立魚
Snipe Fish, . . . . .	"	70	60	沙鑽魚
Soles, Fresh . . . . .	"	100	90	鯇魚
Tench, . . . . .	"	110	100	鯽魚
Turbot, . . . . .	"	140	130	鮭魚
Turtles, small, fresh water, . . . . .	"	500	—	左口魚
White Bait, . . . . .	"	90	80	銀魚
菓仔				
子				
菓				
平菓				
舊金山				
金城				
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